THE

BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1866-67.

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 1866.

BOMBAY:

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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CORRIGENDA.

In page 26, line 2, *for* "Book II." *read* "Book I.," and in line 3 *read* "Book II." *for* "Book I."

In page 30 line 19, *for* "Life of Francisco de Laval, Part I. (printed at Goa)" *read* "De Barros,—Decade I;" and in line 20 and in line 25 *for* "Book" *read* "Decade."

ADDENDUM.

Page 119, under PRIZEMAN in the last line, insert (*Prize not awarded*).

CONTENTS.

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I.

𝔅𝔬𝔪𝔟𝔞𝔶 𝔘𝔫𝔦𝔳𝔢𝔯𝔰𝔦𝔱𝔶 𝔄𝔩𝔪𝔞𝔫𝔞𝔠

MAY 1, 1866, to APRIL 30, 1867.

MAY, 1866.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	**Queen Victoria born**, 1819.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

		JUNE, 1866.
1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
9	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	𝕾econd 𝕿erm in 𝕬rts and 𝕮ivil 𝕰ngineer-
12	Tues.	ing begins.
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	𝕼ueen 𝖁ictoria's 𝕬ccession, 1837.
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

JULY, 1868		
1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
4	Wed.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
29	Sun	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

AUGUST, 1866.	
1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	**Sun.**	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	**Sun.**	
13	Mon	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	**Sun**	
20	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for Honours in Arts and M. A. Examination.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
26	**Sun.**	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

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SEPTEMBER, 1866.		
1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	Thurs	1857.
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., Matriculation
20	Thurs	and Jugonnath Sunkerset Scholarship Exami-
21	Fri.	nations.
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
		ends. *Last day of sending in* Essays for the
25	Tues.	Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for noti-
		fying new Subject.
26	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F. A., B.A., F.C.E.,
27	Thurs	and L.C.E. Examinations.
28	Fri.	[jee Prize awarded.
29	Sat.	**Syndicate** meets at 4½ P.M. Homejee Curset-
30	Sun.	

OCTOBER, 1866.

1	Mon.	[at 4½ p.m.
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
3	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.M., L.M., and
4	Thurs	M.D., Examinations.
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ p.m.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

NOVEMBER, 1866.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Question Papers for Honours in Arts and M.A.,
6	Tues.	for LL.B., and for Matriculation due *from*
7	Wed.	*Examiners.*
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., and
13	Tues.	L.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
20	Tues.	begins ; **Examinations for Honours in Arts and M. A., LL.B., and Matriculation begin.**
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	Question Papers for F.M., L.M., and M.D. due
23	Fri.	*from Examiners.*
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., and Sup. Exam. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Schp.** begin ; Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	

DECEMBER, 1866.

1	Sat.	Honours in Arts and M. A. Results declared.
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	**Examination for F.M., L.M., and M.D., begin; LL.B.** Results declared.
4	Tues.	Question Papers for LL.B. Honours due *from*
5	Wed.	*Examiners.*
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	F.A. Results declared.
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	**Examination for the LL.B. Honours begins**
13	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	**Matriculation, F.M., L.M., and M.D. Results declared.**
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
22	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	**Christmas Day.**
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	[Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.—Monthly
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

		JANUARY, 1867.
1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
4	Fri.	at 4½ P.M.
5	Sat.	
6	𝔖𝔲𝔫.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	𝔄𝔡𝔪𝔦𝔰𝔰𝔦𝔬𝔫 𝔱𝔬 𝔇𝔢𝔤𝔯𝔢𝔢𝔰.
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	𝔖𝔲𝔫.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	𝔖𝔲𝔫.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED,
24	Thurs	1857.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	𝔖𝔲𝔫.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	[CursetjeePrize.
31	Thurs	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee

FEBRUARY, 1867.		
1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	*Last day of Application* for the Bhugwandass
6	Wed.	Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	Question Papers for Bhugwandass Purshotum-
20	Wed.	dass Sanskrit Scholarship due *from Exami-*
21	Thurs	*ners.*
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	

MARCH, 1867.	
1 Fri.	
2 Sat.	
3 Sun	
4 Mon.	
5 Tues.	**Examination for the Bhugwandass Pur-**
6 Wed.	**shotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship**
7 Thurs	**begins.**
8 Fri.	
9 Sat.	
10 Sun	
11 Mon.	
12 Tues.	
13 Wed.	
14 Thurs	
15 Fri.	
16 Sat.	
17 Sun	
18 Mon.	
19 Tues.	Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholar-
20 Wed.	ship Results declared.
21 Thurs	
22 Fri.	
23 Sat.	
24 Sun	
25 Mon.	
26 Tues.	
27 Wed.	
28 Thurs	
29 Fri.	
30 Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
31 Sun	

APRIL 1867.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
3	Wed.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
16	Tues.	ends.
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	Good Friday.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1866-67.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due	Results published on
Honours in Arts and M.A.	20th Aug.	5th Nov.	19th Nov.	29th Nov.	1st Dec.
Pass LL.B.	19th Sept.	Ditto	Ditto	30th ,,	3rd ,,
Matriculation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13th Dec.	17th ,,
Sup. Ex. for Jugonnath Sunkerset Sans. Schps.	Ditto	Ditto	26th Nov.	Ditto.	Ditto.
F. A.	26th Sept.	12th Nov.	Ditto	6th Dec.	10th Dec.
B. A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th ,,	13th ,,
F. C. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
L. C. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
F. M.	3rd Oct.	22nd Nov.	3rd Dec	13th Dec.	17th Dec.
L M.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
M. D.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
LL.B. Honours	19th Sept.	4th Dec.	12th Dec	19th Dec.	21st Dec.
Bhugwundass Pursh. Sansk. Schp	5th Feb.	19th Feb.	5th Mar.	15th Mar.	19th Mar.

DAYS AND HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1866-67.

Monday, 19th Nov. 1866,
- 10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (English).
- 2 to 5, Elementary History and Geography.

Tuesday, 20th Nov.,
- 10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (2nd Language).
- 2 to 5, Translation.

Wednesday, 21st Nov.,
- 10 to 1, Arithmetic.
- 2 to 5, Algebra.

Thursday, 22nd Nov.,
- 10 to 1, Euclid.
- 2 to 5, Elementary Natural Science.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866-67.

Monday, 26th Nov., '66,
- 10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper ;
- 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 27th Nov.,
- 10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper ;
- 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 28th Nov.,
- 10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra.
- 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.

Thursday, 29 *th Nov.*,   { 10 to 1, Logic.
                              { 2 to 5, History.

Friday, 30*th Nov.*,   10 to 1, Selected Subjects.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1866-67.

Monday, 26*th Nov.*, '66,   { 10 to 1, English Language,
                              {   1st Paper ;
                              { 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 27*th Nov.*,   { 10 to 1, Second Language,
                              {   1st Paper ;
                              { 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 28*th Nov.*,   { 10 to 1, Arithmetic and
                              {   Algebra.
                              { 2 to 5, Trigonometry and
                              {   Conic Sections.

Thursday, 29*th Nov.*,   { 10 to 1, Euclid and Mecha-
                              {   nics.

Friday, 30*th Nov.*,   { 10 to 1,
                              {   Selected Subjects.
                              { 2 to 5,

Saturday, 1*st Dec.*,   { 10 to 1,
                              {   Selected Subjects.
                              { 2 to 5,

Monday, 3*rd Dec.*,   { 10 to 1,
                              {   Selected Subjects.
                              { 2 to 5,

Tuesday, 4*th Dec.*,   { 10 to 1,
                              {   Selected Subjects
                              { 2 to 5,   (if necessary).

HONOURS IN ARTS AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

(1). *Languages.*

Monday, 19th Nov. '66,
{ 10 to 1, English Books, 1st Paper ;
2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 20th Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper ;
2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 21st Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, Translation.
2 to 5, Composition.

(2). *History and Philosophy.*

Monday, 19th Nov. '66,
{ 10 to 1, History, 1st Paper;
2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 20th Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, Politics.
2 to 5, Logic.

Wednesday, 21st Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, History of Greek Philosophy.
2 to 5, Do., Modern do.

(3). *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Monday, 19th Nov. '66,
{ 10 to 1, Euclid and Geom. Conics.
2 to 5, Algebra and Trig.

Tuesday, 20th Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, Statics and Dynamics.
2 to 5, Hydrostatics and Optics.

Wednesday, 21st Nov.,
{ 10 to 1, Anal. Conics, and Calculus.
2 to 5, Newton and Astronomy.

2 BU*

(4). *Natural Sciences.*

Monday, 19*th Nov.* '66,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Tuesday, 20*th Nov.*,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Wednesday, 21*st Nov.*	10 to 1. 2 to 5.

II.   LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

Monday, 19*th Nov.*, '66,	10 to 1, 2 to 5,
Tuesday, 20*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, 2 to 5.

LL.B. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

Wednesday, 12*th Dec.* '66,	10 to 1, 2 to 5,
Thursday, 13*th Dec.*,	10 to 1.

III.   MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L.M., 1866-67.

Monday, 3*rd Dec.*, 1866,	10 to 1, Botany (Paper). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Paper).
Tuesday, 4*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Materia Medica (Paper). 2 to 5, Chemistry (Paper).
Wednesday, 5*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Botany (Oral). 2 to 5, Materia Medica (Oral).

Thursday, 6th Dec., '66, { 10 to 1, Chemistry (Oral). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Oral).

Friday, 7th Dec., { 2 to 5, Practical Chemistry.

Saturday, 8th Dec., 2 to 5, Practical Anatomy.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR L.M., 1866-67.

Monday, 3rd Dec, '66, { 10 to 1, Medicine (Paper). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Paper).

Tuesday, 4th Dec. { 10 to 1, Surgery (Paper). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Paper).

Wednesday, 5th Dec., { 10 to 1, Physiology (Paper). 2 to 5, Medicine (Oral).

Thursday, 6th Dec., { 10 to 1, Physiology (Oral). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Oral).

Friday, 7th Dec., { 10 to 1, Surgery (Oral). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Oral).

Saturday, 8th Dec., { 10 to 1, Practical Surgery. 2 to 5, Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination will commence on a day to be appointed by the Examiners.

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I. ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A.   (1866-67.)

1. JOHNSON—Life of Addison.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. I.
4. GRAY—Poems.

B.   (1867-68.)

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. II.
4. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Lady of the Lake. Books I.—III.

C.   (1868-69.)

1. JOHNSON—Life of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. III.
4. COWPER—Retirement.

D.   (1869-70.)

1. JOHNSON—Life of Cowley.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. I., II.
4. BYRON—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Cantos III., IV.

E.   (1870-71.)

1. Johnson—Lives of Milton and Gray.
2. Sir Walter Scott—Woodstock.
3. Milton—Paradise Regained, Bks. III., IV.
4. Thomson—Seasons.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A.   (1866-67.)

1. Bacon—Essays.
2. Friends in Council—1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. Shakespeare—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. Wordsworth—The Prelude.

B.   (1867-68.)

1. Bacon—Advancement of Learning.
2. Lamb—Essays of Elia.
3. Shakespeare—Othello.
4. Southey—Thalaba.

C.   (1868-69.)

1. Bacon—Essays.
2. Arnold—Lectures on Modern History.
3. Shakespeare—King Lear.
4. Wordsworth—The Prelude.

D.   (1869-70.)

1. Bacon—Advancement of Learning.
2. Friends in Council, 1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. Shakespeare—Macbeth.
4. Tennyson—The Princess.

E.   (1870-71.)

1. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
2. Washington Irving—Sketch Book.
3. Shakespeare—Hamlet.
4. Wordsworth—The Excursion.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

A.   (1866.)

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV. and V.

B.   (1867.)

1. ADDISON—Papers in the " Spectator."
2. HOBBES—Leviathan.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., Richard III.

C.   (1868.)

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. DUGALD STEWART—Lives of Smith, Robertson, and Reid.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus and Cressida.

D.   (1869.)

1. LOCKE—On the Human Understanding.
2. RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As you like it, Midsummer's Nights' Dream.

E.   (1870.)

1. COLERIDGE—Aids to Reflection.
2. BURKE—On the Sublime and Beautiful, Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.

4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

N. B. The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

A.   (1866-67.)

1.
2. } KALIDASA—Shakuntalā, I.—IV.
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvaṁsha, II.—V.
4. Panchatantra—First Tantra.

B.   (1867-68.)

1.
2. } KALIDASA—Shakuntalā, V.—VII.
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvaṁsha, VI.—XI.
4. Panchatantra—Second and Third Tantras.

C.   (1868-69.)

1.
2. } KALIDASA.—Vikramovashī.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra—Fourth and Fifth Tantras.

D.   (1869-70.)

1.
2. } KALIDASA—Mālavikāgnimitra.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Vairāgyashataka.
4. Hitopadesha.—I., II.

E.   (1870-71.)

1.
2. } Nāgānanda.
3. KALIDASA—Nalodaya.
4. Hitopadesha—III., IV.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. (1866-67.)

1.
2. } VISHAKHADATTA—Mudrārākshasa.
3. KALIDASA—Meghadūta.
4. DANDI—Dashakumāracharita, First half.

B. (1867-68.)

1.
2. } BHAVABHUTI—Uttararāmacharitra.
3. KALIDASA—Ritusamhara.
4. DANDI—Dashakumāracharita, Second half.

C. (1868-69.)

1. HARSHA—Ratnāvali.
2. VALMIKE—Rāmāyana, Ayodhyākhānda.
3. HARSHA—Naishadhīya.
4. Tarkasamgraha.

D. (1869-70.)

1.
2. } BHAVABHUTI—Mālatīmādhava.
3. KALIDASA—Kumārasambhava, I.—VII.
4. BANA BHATTA—Kādambari, First half.

E. (1870-71)

1.
2. } Venīsamhāra.
3. KALIDASA.—Kumārasambhava, IX.—XVII.
4. BANA BHATTA—Kādambari, Second half.

FOR HONOURS AND M.A.

A. (1866.)

1. Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 1—120 Sūktas.
2.
3. } KRISHNA MISHRA—Prabodhachandrodaya.
4. Gautama Sūtra.

B. (1867.)

1. Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 121—192 Sūktas, and Mandala II.
2. KAVIKARNAPURA.—Chaitanya Chandrodaya.
3. SUBANDHU—Vāsavadattā.
4. Vedānta Sūtra and Sharirakabhashya, I., II.

C. (1868.)

1. Rigveda, Mandalas III., IV.
2. Bhagavadgītā.
3. Vedāntasūtra III., IV.
4. Nyāyakusumâñjali.

D. (1869.)

1. Rigveda, Mandalas V., VI.
2. MALLINATHA.—Kirtārjunīya.
3. PANINI, I.—IV. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.
4. VOPADEVA—Bhāgavata, V. and XI. Skandas.

E. (1870.)

1. Rigveda, Mandalas VII., VIII.
2. MAGHA—Shishupalavadha.
3. PANINI, V.—VIII. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
4. MADHAVACHARYA—Sarvadarshana Sangraha.

III.--GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Cyropædeia, Bks. I., II.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. IV.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

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FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, Bk. II.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. I.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Rex.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. THUCYDIDES—Bk. I.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Coronâ.
3. HOMER—Odyssey, Bks. I. to VI.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. (1866-67.)

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. I.
2. CICERO—Pro Murenâ.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. I.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. I.

B. (1867-68.)

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. II.
2. CICERO—Pro Archiâ.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. II.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. II.

C. (1868-69.)

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. III.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Maniliâ.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. III.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. III.

D.   (1869-70.)

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. IV.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, I., II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. IV.

E.   (1870-71.)

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. V.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, III., IV.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. V.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A.   (1866-67.)

1. LIVY—Bk. I.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Satires.
4. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

B.   (1867-68.)

1. LIVY—Bk. II.
2. CICERO—Tusculanæ Disputationes.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. III., IV.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

C.   (1868-69.)

1. LIVY—Bk. III.
2. CICERO—De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. I., II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III., IV.

D. (1869-70.)

1. LIVY—Bk. IV.
2. CICERO—De Naturâ Deorum.
3. HORACE—Epistles.
4. CATULLUS.

E. (1870-71.)

1. LIVY—Bk. V.
2. CICERO—De Oratore.
3. HORACE—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, and Ars Poetica.
4. TIBULLUS.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

A. (1866)

1. TACITUS—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinumnus.
4. LUCRETIUS, Bks. I., II.

B. (1867)

1. TACITUS—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. IV.—VI.
3. PLAUTUS—Bacchæ.
4. LUCRETIUS—Bks. IV., V.

C. (1868.)

I. TACITUS—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. VII.—IX.
3. TERENCE—Andria.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

D.   (1869.)

1. TACITUS—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. X.—XII.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenus.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV.

E.   (1870.)

1. TACITUS—Histories.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. XIII.—XVI.
3. TERENCE—Eunuchus.
4. PERSIUS.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chaps. I.—X.
2. ESTHER.
3. Psalms—I.—XXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. RUTH.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. VI—X.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. DANIEL, including the Chaldee passages.
3. ISAIAH—Chaps. XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

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VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Makāmāt-al-Hariri.   First 50 pages.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila.   25 pages of Cairo edition.
3. Tārikh Yamini.
4. Poem of Antara in the Mu'allakāt.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makāmāt-al-Harri.   Pages 51—100.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila.   Pages 26—100.
3. Shāristāni.   First 50 pages.
4. Poem of Tarafa.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. Makāmāt-al-Hariri.   Pages 101—200.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila.   Nights 17 to 40.
3. Koran.   Five Chapters.
4. Poems of Amru and Hareth.

VII.—PORTUGUESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Life of Francisco de Laval.   Part I (printed at Goa).
2. De Barros—History, Bk. II.
3. Camoes—Lusiados.   First half.
4. De Matos—Tragedies.   Penelope.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Life of João de Castro.
2. De Barros—History, Bk. III.
3. De Matos—Tragedies. Viriacia.
4. Camoes—Lusiados.   Second half.

VIII.—MARATHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1866-67.)

1. Kavi Charitra. Second half.
2. Kaviñcheñ Varnana, as in Navanita.
3. DNYANOBA and NAMADEVA, as in Navanita.
4. MAHIPATI—Bhaktā Vijaya, Adh. I.—VIII.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1866-67.)

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Wishwanāth Nārāyan Mandalik, Vol. II., pp. 1—295.
2. Vidyā Uddesh Lābha āni Santosh.
3. MUKTESHVAR—Adi Parva, VII.—X.
4. MOROPANT—Udyoga Parva, X—XIV.

IX.—GUJARATI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1866-67.)

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishwanāth Nārāyan Mandalik, Khandas I., II.
2. Alankāra Pravesha.
3. Kāvya Dohana, pp. 1—77.
4. Nalākhayāna, pp. 51.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1866-67.)

1. Shristijanya Ishvarī Jnyan.
2. Bhūta Nibandh.
3. Kāvya Dohana, pp. 177—250.
4. SAMALDAS—Vikrama Charitra.

X.—CANARESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Kathā Manjari.
2. The Seventy Stories.
3. Rāvan Dig-Vij.
4. Chambassapa Purāna, Cantos 7 to 10.

XI.—HINDUSTANI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1866-67.)

1. Bāgh-o-Bahār. First half.
2. Akhalāk-i-Hindi. First half.
3. Masnavi. By MIR HASAN. First half.
4. Divān-i-Nāsikh. First half.

XII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. FERISHTAH—History of the Emperor Bābar.
2. FIRDAUSI—Shāh Nāmah, Book I.
3. SA'ADI—Gulistán, Book I.
4. Divān-i-Hāfiz.   30 pages.

XIII.—SINDHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B.A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Hikáyat-us-Sálehin.
2. Sassá Punhu.
3. History of India.
4. Æsop's Fables.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A.   (1866-67.)

1. Punic Wars.
2. Reign of Elizabeth.

B.   (1867-68.)

1. Grecian History to 431 B.C.
2. The Saracens. (The period embraced in the History by Ockley, A.D. 632 to A.D. 705.)

C.   (1868-69.)

1. Roman History to the end of the Pyrrhic War.
2. Europe, from 1789 to 1815.

D.   (1869-70.)

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. History   of England, from the Accession of
       Charles I. to the landing of Charles II.   in
       England.

    E.   (1870-71).

1. Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the death
       of Antony.
2. Reign of Charles V.

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HONOURS AND M. A.

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    A.   (1866.)

Europe in the Middle Ages.

    B.   (1867.)

England, to the death of Richard III.

    C.   (1868.)

Europe, from 1688 to 1789.

    D.   (1869.)

England, from Henry VII. to William III.

    E.   (1870.)

Europe in the 16th Century.

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BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

</div>

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with introduction,
       and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III.,
       tit. I.—XII.

2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law.
    Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Goodeve on Evidence.

II. ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (a).

1. Williams on Real Property.
2. Addison on Contracts.
3. Addison on Torts.
4. Smith on Mercantile Law.
5. Best on Evidence.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (b).

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Out-
    line of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil
    Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Fellows may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 and Scarfs at Rs. 20 each, from the stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

5. Any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf, may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rs. 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rs. 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

6. By prepaying to the Robe Fund Rs. 25, a Fellow will be entitled to the use of a Gown and Scarf, or by prepaying to that fund Rs. 10, to the use of a Scarf, at all University Meetings at which such may be worn, for three years.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

7. Graduates or Candidates for Degrees may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 each from the stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with pre-payment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

8. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rupees 10.

9. Fellows, and Graduates, and Candidates for Degrees, intending to be present at a Convocation for conferring degrees, are requested to apply to the Registrar, as early as possible beforehand, for a Gown and Scarf, or Gown, or Scarf merely, as they may require ; and at the same time to forward to him the necessary payment,* according as they wish to purchase such, or to become Contributors to the Robe Fund.

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*MEMO.

Cost of a Fellow's or Graduate's Gown	Rs.	70
Cost of Scarf.........................	„	20
For use of a Fellow's Gown and Scarf at all University Meetings at which such may be worn, for three years	„	25
For use of Scarf only at ditto	„	10
For use of a Graduate's Gown for one occasion only	„	10

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IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her
Preamble.   Majesty's subjects of all classes
                and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired profi-

ciency in different branches of Literature, Science,
and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical
Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments,
and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and
whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is
expedient that such University should be incorporat-
ed; It is enacted as follows : (that is to say)—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely,
The Right Honourable JOHN,
LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of
Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio,*

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-
General, Knight Companion of the Most Honour-
able Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of
the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio,*

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member
of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio,*

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the
Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio,*

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of
Public Instruction, *Ex-officio,*

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M. B., Acting Educa-
tional Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio,*

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M. D., Principal of the
Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio,*

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the
Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio,*

The Reverend JAMES McDOUGALL, Acting Principal
of the Poona College, *Ex-officio,*

PHILIP WILLIAM LeGEYT, Esquire, Member of the
Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE,

Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education.

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Serivice, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy.

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Eellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C..E, President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resi-

dent Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

Henry Lacon Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay ; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II.   The said Body Corporate shall be able and

Power to hold and dispose of property.

capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise ; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said University ; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III.   The said Body Corporate shall consist of one

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Chancellor, one Vi e-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of

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Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time

Senate.

being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India

Office vacated by leaving India.

without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being

Chancellor.

shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said Universi-

Vice-Chancellor.

ty shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme

Fellows. Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise. be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as, with the Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled. person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs,

the affairs of the
University.

concerns, and property of the said University ; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have

Bye-laws.

full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same ; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art ; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them ; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows ; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such by-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the

Meetings of the
Senate.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the ma-

jority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects, and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and
Fees. Fellows shall have power to charge
such reasonable fees for the de-
grees to be conferred by them, and upon admission
into the said University, and for continuance therein,
as they, with the approbation of the Government of
Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to
Annual accounts. impose, such fees shall be carried
to one General Fee Fund for the
payment of expenses of the said University, under
the directions and regulations of the Governour of
Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of in-
come and expenditure of the said University shall,
once in every year, be submitted for such examina-
tion and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in
Council may direct.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta,
Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring De-
grees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II.,
XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities
Preamble. of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay,
established under Acts II., XXII.,
and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring De-
grees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly
provided for ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-
Chancellor, and Fellows of the
Power of Univer- Universities of Calcutta, Madras,
sities to confer or Bombay respectively, to confer
Degrees. such Degrees, and to grant such

Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Act II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

Construction.

V.

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THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

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5.   Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean.   Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

6.   Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7.   Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8.   The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and seven of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
Two   „   „   Law.
One   „   „   Medicine.
One   „   „   Civil Engineering.

9.   It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons;

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence.   The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there.   The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one Calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate ; and if the votes, including that of

the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate ; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting, at which they were appointed.

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They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering shall be divided into two Terms. The First Term shall commence on the third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. The Second Term shall commence on the second Monday in June, and shall end on the last Monday in September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term eighty days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College

or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Examinations will be held at Bombay and any other place hereafter appointed by the Syndicate.

3. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

4. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

5. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

6. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

7. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarati.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language : —

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1st.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2nd.—Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3rd.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1st.—Elementary History and Geography.

2nd.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.
b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.
c. The solar system.

8. All answers in each branch must be given in English, except when otherwise specified ; and Can-

didates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

9. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

10. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

11. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

12. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examinatoin for the Degree of B. A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

13. The First Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

14. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts*; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

15. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

16. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

17. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

18. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages and Mathematics.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

    I. Languages.

   II. Mathematics.

  III. Logic.

  IV. History.

   V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :

      A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

      B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.

      C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

| Sanskrit. | Latin. | Arabic. |
| Greek. | Hebrew. | |

N. B.—Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani or Sindhi. But after the year 1869, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will

contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ.* The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.   MATHEMATICS.—Two papers and *vivâ voce.*

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.

2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles and expres-
   { sions for the area.

III.   LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (in any ordinary Compendium). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.   HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V.   One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.
C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(*a*) *Chemistry :* —

Matters : hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms : solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(*b*) *Heat :* —

The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Thermometers and pyrometers.
Conduction and convection.

(c) *Electricity* :—

Frictional and atmospheric electricity.

20. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

22. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay ; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

23. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

25. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

26. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will also be examined *virâ voce* in all subjects except Mathematics.

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27.   Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

  I. Languages.
 II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be
      selected by the Candidate :—

   A. History.
   B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
   C. Political Economy.
   D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
   E. Optics and Astronomy.
   F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
   G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
   H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. Languages.—Four papers.

1. English
2. One of the following :—

| Sanskrit. | Latin. | Arabic. |
| Greek. | Hebrew. | |

N. B.   Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863, may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi.   But after the year 1870, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination.   The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased.   The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*.   The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.— Three Papers.

1st.   Arithmetic, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. *Trigonometry*, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. *Euclid*, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV. and V.   Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each and *vivâ voce*.)

A. HISTORY.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. England : in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. Ancient History, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following:

c. India. Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. The History of the Jews, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1st.—Logic (Whately, Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought, Books I. and II., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd—Moral Philosophy.   First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue ; or (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

Smith's Wealth of Nations;
J. S. Mill's Political Economy, Books, I., III. ;
Application of the Science to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a.   Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b.   Equilibrium of Liquids.   Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures.   Specific Gravity, The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a.   Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light.   The Rainbow.   The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b.   Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric   Refraction.   Comparison   of   Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time, Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point.   Rectangular and Oblique Coordinates.   Polar Co-ordinates.   Length of a line.   Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line.   Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle.   Polar Equation to the Circle.   Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola.   Polar equation to the Parabola.   Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse.   Eccentric angle.   Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola.   Asymptotes.   Polar equation to the Hyperbola.   Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. CHEMISTRY, HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

a. Matter : Hypothesis of its ultimate constitution.
Material Forms. Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.
Chemical Affinity. The Laws of Combination by weight and
volume. The Atomic Hypothesis of Dalton.
The Natural History of the following elements and com-
pounds :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon; Water, Atmospheric
Air; Olefiant and Light-Carburetted Hydrogen Gases.

(Combustion, its nature and phenomena.)
The Oxides of Nitrogen.
Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted-Hydrogen.
Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid.
Chlorine. Iodine. Bromine. Fluorine.
The Constitution of Salts. Isomorphism. Crystallization.
The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths, and the Earth Alumina.
The Metals : Iron, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Lead, Arsenic,
Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

b. Heat : Natural and artificial sources. Expansion of
Solids, Liquids and Gases. Conduction and Convec-
tion of Heat. Latent Heat. Specific Heat. Radiation.
Equilibrium of Temperature.

c. Electricity. Frictional, Atmospheric, Voltaic, Electro-
Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity. Thermo-Electricity.

H. PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Cir-
culation, Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Cir-
culation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Di-
gestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions.
Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

28. On the Third Thursday after the commence-
ment of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange
in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of
the Candidates as have passed. Those placed in the
first division will be permitted, subject to conditions
hereafter specified, to compete for Honours.

29. A certificate will be given to those who pass
the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

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HONOURS.

30. The Examinations for Honours and for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

31. No one shall be examined for Honours after the twenty-third year of his age, or the fifth from his Matriculation.

32. No candidate shall present himself more than once at the examination for Honours.

33. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the examination. (*Vide* Form I.)

34. The Examinations will comprise the following branches :—

    I. Languages.
    II. History and Philosophy.
    III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
    IV. Natural Sciences.

I. Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Hebrew.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1st and *2nd.* Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th.* Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew books taken up by the Candidate.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ.*

6th. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd.* Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.— Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology. Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Geology.

b. { Light, Heat, and Electricity. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

35. There shall be three classes in Honours, and in the week following the Examination the Examiners

shall publish the names of the successful Candidates
alphabetically arranged in the classes to which they
may have been respectively assigned.

36.   In each branch of Honours, a gold medal
with books worth Rs. 100, and a silver medal with
books worth Rs. 100, will be awarded to two Students
who may have exhibited such superior attainments as
to induce the Examiners to recommend them for this
distinction.

MASTER OF ARTS.

37.   Every successful Candidate for Honours will
be entitled, as of course, on the expiration of five
years from his Matriculation, and provided he shall
have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of
Arts, to be admitted to the Degree of Master of
Arts.

38.   Any other person, being a Bachelor of Arts
in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the
Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and
should he pass the Examination, he will be admitted
to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years
from the date of his Matriculation.

39.   Candidates must forward an application to
the Registrar at least three months before the Ex-
amination. (*Vide* Form J.)

40.   A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Re-
gistrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide*
Form K.)

41.   Failure to pass the Examination will not dis-
qualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any
subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application
being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

42. The Examination will be held at the same time, and will be in all respects the same as that for Honours, the standard for passing being that of the third class in Honours.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form L.), and their names will be published by the Examiners in alphabetical order.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

3. Candidates must have studied for periods amounting to at least three years in some School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

5. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

6. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

9. There will be four papers, namely :—

    1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

3. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

10. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

12. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division will be allowed to compete for Honours.

13. The Examination will commence on the morning of the Fourth Wednesday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

14. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

15. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in one of the following subjects to be chosen by himself :—

a. The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.

b. Roman Civil Law and International Law.

16. The following papers will be set :—

In subject *a* (Three Papers.)

1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

In subject *b.* (Three Papers.)

1. The Roman Civil Law.

2. International Private Law.

3. International Public Law.

N. B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the Applications of the candidates (Form M.) will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

17. The Examiners will publish on the Friday in the ensuing week lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE·

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

N.B.—Candidates who passed the Entrance Examination of Grant College in or before April 1859, are allowed to count that examination as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

First Examination.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect : —

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.
b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two Sessions of nine months each.

c. Of having attended the following courses :—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	1 Course of at least 70 Lectures.

7 BU

In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 40 Lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of nine months.

In Practical Pharmacy,* 1 course of Instruction of at least four months ; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two Seasons, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—
  1. Descriptive Anatomy.
  2. Chemistry.
  3. Botany.*

---

* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ,

4. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

5. Practical Anatomy.

6. Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.

One paper will be set in each of the four first subjects.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

Second Examination.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

N.B.—Candidates, who in or before March 1859 passed the First Certificate Examination in Grant College for the Diploma of the College, are allowed to count that Examination as equivalent to the First Examination of the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

14. Each Candidate must subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses :—

Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zinziberaceæ, Cannaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Graminaceæ; and with the general structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

In Physiology and General Anatomy.	1 Course, of at least 70 Lectures,
In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 90 Lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 90 Lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye.	2 Courses, each of at least 20 Lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence.	2 Courses, each of at least 50 Lectures,
In Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses of instruction, each of at least four months ;

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Sessions ; and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for one year, and have conducted Midwifery cases ; and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two years, in the following manner, viz :—

(a) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance ;

(b) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance ; and

(c) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Physiology and General Anatomy.
2. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
3. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Diseases of the Eye.
4. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.
6. Surgical Anatomy.
7. Practical Toxicology.

One paper will be set in each of the first five subjects.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

7 BU*

23.   On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24.   A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination.   (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25.   The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26.   Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27.   Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28.   Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination.   (*Vide* Form V.)

29.   Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30.   Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1.   Practice of Physic.
2.   Surgery.
3.   Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass he Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations. The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z).

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written, and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS (Three papers and oral).

1st. *a. Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

    b.   *Algebra*—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. *c.*   *Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

    d.   *Trigonometry*—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3rd. *e.*   *Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

    f.   *Analytical Geometry*—The Point, the Straight Line, and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers & oral).
    Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
      (One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV.   ENGINEERING.   (Three papers and oral).

1st.   Properties and strength of Materials, Earth-
            works, Construction of Roads.
2nd.   Bridges, Oblique Bridge.
3rd.   Construction of the Steam Engine, Elemen-
            tary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass
            and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy
            or Y Level.

V.   ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the
drawings executed by him during the term preceding
the Examination.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within
the walls of_____ * by_____ and
completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the com-
mencement of the Examination, the Examiners will
publish a list of the successful Candidates in two
divisions, the names in each division being arranged
in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licen-
tiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in

Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA).

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st.*　　*a. Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections.*

2*nd.* { *b. Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
{ *c. Analytical Conic Sections.*

{ *d. Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's
{ 　　and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxi-
3*rd.*{ 　　ma and Minima.
{ *e. Integral Calculus*—Elementary examples
{ 　　in Integration.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral).

1*st.* Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2nd.   Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two papers and practical).

1st. {
a. Electricity and Magnetism.
b. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals, and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals.

2nd. {
c. Heat.
d. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks ; igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India.   General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata.

IV. ARCHITECTURE.   (One paper.)

The Classic orders ; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindoo Architecture.

V.   ENGINEERING.   (Four papers and oral.)

1st.   Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying ; Traversing with the Theodolite ; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments ; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2nd.   Designing and Estimating ; Specification ; Setting out works on the ground.

3rd. Irrigation ; Construction of Roads and Railways ; Mortars and Cements ; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4th. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery ; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. Engineering Drawing.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate : —

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ * by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. On the third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

8 BU

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Deans of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order :—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Deane of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words :—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of _____ to which I pray he may be admitted :

and the Chancellor will answer :—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of _____ ; and I charge you that ever in your

life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M. D. or M. A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

RECOGNITION.

RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority, and counter-signed by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

I. UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay .. ⎫
II. Poona College,............... ⎬ In Arts.
III. Free General Assembly's Insti-
    tution, Bombay .... ⎭

IV. Government Law School, Bom- ⎱ In Law.
    bay. .... ⎰

V. Grant Medical College, Bom- ⎱ In Medi-
    bay .... ⎰ cine.

VI. Poona Civil Engineering Col- ⎱ In Civil
    lege. .... ⎰ Engineer-
        ing.

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FORMS.

I· ARTS·

MATRICULATION.

FORM **A**.

To the

    REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

    SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the _____languages.

               I am, Sir,

                Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters). _____

Birth place .... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day........... { According to Christian or Native chronology.

Father's .... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion) .... _____

(Where educated) ...... _____

(Date)

I assent to this Application.

(Signature of applicant's last } _____
    Schoolmaster or Teacher.) {

(Date)

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known_____
for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Date)   (Signed)_____

(2.) *Certificate of age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above_____
for_____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

                           (Signed)_____
(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

                    (Signed)_____
(Date)   Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18
                  (Signature of the holder)_____
                           (Signed)_____
(Date)   Registrar.
                  _____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

   REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.
   SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensu-

ing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be exa-
mined in the English and_____languages, and in*

<div align="center">I am, &c.</div>

(Name) ...._____
(Race and Religion) ...._____
(College)....................._____
(Date of Matriculation)........_____
(Date)

*Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Insti-
tutions at which the Candidate may have attended.*

I certify that_____has attended since his
matriculation the number of days under specified, at the
_____of which I am_____

	Number of days.	Remarks.
186	First Term	
	_____	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	_____	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	_____	
	Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief
the said_____is a person of good conduct,
and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing
First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)   (Signed)_____

* Insert one of the following :
  A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.
  B. Analytical Geometry.
  C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

FORM **E**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.
FORM **F**.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ language, and in*

I am &c.

(Name)   ...._____
(Race and Religion) ......_____
(College) ...._____
(Date of First Examination
in Arts) ...._____
(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am

---

* Insert three of the following :—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy —F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.—H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

Number of days.		Remarks.
186	First Term	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor

of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed
in the_____Division.

<div style="text-align:right">(Signature of the holder.)_____</div>

<div style="text-align:right">(Signed)_____</div>

<div style="text-align:right">Registrar.</div>

(Date)

FORM I.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the
ensuing examination for Honours in Arts.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I was
born on the_____, and therefore I
am now in the_____year of my age.

I offer to be examined in*

<div style="text-align:center">I am, &c.</div>

(Name and Degree) ......_____
(Race and Religion) ......_____
(College) ...._____
(Date of Graduation) ......_____
(Date)

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for exami-

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* Insert one or more of the following :—
   1. The English and_____languages.
   2. History and Philosophy.
   3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
   4. Natural Sciences.

nation for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) .... _____
(Race and Religion) .... _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of Graduation) ..... _____
(Date).

FORM **K**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM **L**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of_____
(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and ——— languages.—2. History and Philosophy.—3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.
FORM **M**.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject————————*

I am, &c.

(Name).................. _____
(Race and Religion) ...... _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts). _____
(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that_____ has studied in the _____of which I am_____ as under specified :—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed)_____

(Date)

* Enter *a* or *b*.

9 BU

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

FORM P.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name)........................ _____
(Race and Religion) .... _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of Graduation, or Matri- ⎱ _____
    culation, as the case may be) ⎰
(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.
(Signature of some person of known ⎱ _____
    respectability). ⎰

(Date)

(2) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____ for _____ Sessions of nine months each.
(Signature of Head of School of Medicine).

(Date)

(3) I   certify   that_____ has   attended
_____ Courses of Lectures in Descriptive
Anatomy,   of_____Lectures   re-
spectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(4) I certify that_____has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures in Physiology and
General Anatomy, of _____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended
_____Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, of
_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(6) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures in Botany,
of _____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(7) I certify that _____ has attended
_____Courses of Lectures in Materia
Medica, of_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(8) I certify that _____ has attended
_____Courses in Practical Chemistry,
including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the
Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, of_____
months respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(9) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Practical Pharmacy of
_____ months, and that he has acquired
a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding
of medicines.

(Signed)_____

Date)

---

(10) I certify that _____ has been engaged in
Dissection for two Seasons, in the course of which he has
dissected the whole human body twice.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 5, being the fee for per-
mission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree
of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied
the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-
tiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was
placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

9 BU*

SECOND EXAMINATION.
FORM S.

To the

> REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

> SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

<div align="right">I have, &c.</div>

<div align="right">(Signed) _____</div>

(Name) .... _____
(Race and Religion)........ _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of passing the First ⎱ _____
   Examination)........... ⎰
(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1)   I certify that_____ to the best of
    my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct
        (Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)
(Date)

(2)   I certify that_____ has attended
    _____ Courses of Lectures in Physiology
    and General Anatomy of _____ Lectures respectively during the year_____
<div align="right">(Signed) _____</div>
(Date)

(3)   I certify that_____ has attended
    _____ Courses of Lectures in Medicine, of
    _____ Lectures respectively, during the years
    _____ and _____
<div align="right">(Signed) _____</div>
(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures in Surgery of
_____ Lectures respectively, during the years
_____ and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the
Eye of_____ Lectures respectively, during the
years_____ and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and
Diseases of Women and Children, of_____ Lectures
respectively, during the years_____ and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Lectures in Medical Juris-
prudence, of_____ Lectures respectively,
during the years_____ and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended
_____ Courses of Instruction in Practical
Toxicology, of_____ months respectively,
during the years_____ and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

---

(9) I certify that_____ has dissected the surgical
regions, and performed operations on the dead subject
during_____ Sessions in the years_____
and _____

                                  (Signed)_____

  (Date)

(10) I certify that_____has attended
_____Lying in Hospital, and has conducted
_____Midwifery cases, during the year_____

(Date)   (Signed)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____has attended
at the Surgical Practice of_____Hospital
for_____months,   during_____of which
he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that he has
attended_____Lectures on Clinical Surgery,
during the year_____and_____

(Date)   (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____has attended
at the Medical Practice of_____Hospital,
for_____months,   during_____
of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that he
has attended_____Lectures on Clinical Medicine,
during the years_____and_____

(Date)   (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____has attended
the practice at_____Eye Infirmary
for_____months,   during   the
year_____

(Date)   (Signed)_____

FORM **T**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being
the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination
for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____
                                    Registrar.
(Date)

FORM **U.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____class.

<div align="right">(Signature of the holder)_____</div>

<div align="right">(Signed)_____</div>

<div align="right">Registrar.</div>

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.
FORM **V.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____; and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____; and the Degree of_____in Medicine in the University of_____

<div align="center">I am, &c.</div>

(Name) ...._____

(Race and Religion)_____

(Date)

I certify that_____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years_____and_____

<div align="right">(Signed)_____</div>

(Date)

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **Y**.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name) .... _____
(Race and Religion).......... _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ...... _____

Date $\begin{cases} \text{(enter place)} \\ \text{(enter time)} \end{cases}$

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Date)   (Signed)_____

	Number of days.	Remarks.
186 ·6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
186 –6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
186 ·6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 ·6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
186 ·6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
186 ·6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	

(.2) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____
is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Dated)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)   Registrar.

FORM AA.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) .... _____
(Race and Religion).......... _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of passing the First
    Exam. in C. E.)........... _____
                        (Signed)_____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil

    10 BU

Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the
_____ of which I am _____

(Date)   (Signed) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term	
	Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and
belief the said_____is a person
of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present
himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate
of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM **AB**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25,
being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination
for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM **AC.**

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

<div align="center">I am, &c.</div>

(Name and Degree.)_____
(Race.) ...._____
(College.) ...._____
(Date of Graduation.)_____
(Date.)_____

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AD**.

To THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

<div align="center">I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,</div>

(Name with surname)_____
(Date—enter place).._____
(Enter time.) ......_____

VII.

Endowments

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindoo Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindoos, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and

Masters of Civil Engineering ; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine.

2.   Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AC.* one week before the day of election.

3.   The election shall take place without examination, by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4.   Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5.   The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years.   The condition of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election ; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England ; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6.   Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated ; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7.   The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

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* See page 111.

10 BU*

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Bachelors of Arts in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than two years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto

instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4.   The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5.   The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6.   The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate.   Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7.   The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medalist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8.   The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9.   The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which, in the opinion of the Judges, wolud not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10.   Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medalists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1865..	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.
1866..	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed.

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of our hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3.   The Examination shall commence on the first Tuesday in March.   Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar one month before.

4.   There shall be two Examiners appointed by the Syndicate.   They shall announce the result of the Examination to the Syndicate on or before the third Tuesday in March.   The result will be published by the Syndicate in the *Government Gazette.*

5.   The Examination shall consist of four papers, which shall be of such kind as the Examiners may think best fitted to test the Candidate's knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and his power of translating Sanskrit into English, and English into Sanskrit.   Four hours shall be allowed for each paper.   No books shall be prescribed beforehand as subjects of Examination.

6.   The Scholarship shall not be assigned, except to a Candidate, whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

7.   Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.
1866..	*Bhágwat, Rámchandra Govind.*

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the
Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor,
dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment
of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by
a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the
cultivation of Literature and to the development of good
taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in
this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bom-
bay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per-cent.
Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to
accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above
object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate
on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations
were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of
Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded
annually for the best English Poem by a University
student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students
of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of
more than four years' standing from the date of their
Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending
in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the
Heroic metre, or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall
not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be
designated by a motto instead of the writer's name,

and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose during the month of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Subject.	Prizeman.
1864..	*The Himalaya Mountains* ..	Frámjee Rastamji Vikáji.
1865..	*The Indian Seasons*	Prize not awarded.
1866...	*Alexandria*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SAN-SKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem : one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—" That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, will be awarded every year to the two candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and answered best in a special Examination in Sanskrit, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. These

scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. These Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results (1) of the Matriculation Examination in Sanskrit, and (2) of a Supplementary Examination, to be held on the Fourth Monday in November.

3. The Supplementary Examination shall consist of the following two papers :—

The First Paper will consist of translation from passages in the following episodes of the Mahābhārata :—

     a. Matsyopākhyāna.
     b. Sāvitryupākhyāna.
     c. Draupadīpramātha.
     d. Shakuntalākhyāna.

The Second Paper will contain a passage or passages in Sanskrit (not taken from the preceding books) to be translated into English, and a passage or passages in English to be translated into Sanskrit.

4. The Matriculation Examiners in Sanskrit each year shall be *ex-officio* Examiners for these Scholarships.

5. Candidates must forward their application to the Registrar (*vide* Form AD) along with their application for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

6. The names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, will be published along with the list of the candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

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VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanugger being "desirous of encouraging English education in Kattiawar," offered in a letter to the Vice Chancellor, dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattiawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanugger be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

VIII.

Benefactions.

I.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice Chancellor, dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehangier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incor-

poration ; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee
concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon
his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its
letter No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to
was as follows :—

" His Excellency in Council understands the third con-
dition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's letter as imply-
ing that a building for the University is to be completed at
the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government
without accepting contributions from any other source, so
that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monu-
ment of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's desire to provide the
University with a local habitation.

" As however, the duties and wants of the University
increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes
that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehan-
gier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and
Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the
last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble
example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he
has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr.
Cowasjee Jehangier in a letter to Government, dated the
8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expenses of a Grant of Arms to the University and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

" I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved " that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

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IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

" I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good Mother Rajabai, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

" If there be no architectural objections, I should like the tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved " that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells ; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved " that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved " that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

IX.

Recognized Institutions.

I. UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay,
II. Poona College,
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. } In Arts.
IV. Government Law School, Bombay, in Law.
V. Grant Medical College, Bombay, in Medicine.
VI. Poona Civil Engineering College, in Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a high school.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehangier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier added a second sum of one hundred thousand rupees to his former munificent donation.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhao Dajee, Esq., G. G. M. C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gáekwar Scholarship, established by his Highness the Gáekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Soonderjee Jivajee Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Babajee Soonderjee, in memory of his father.

The Rajah of Dhar's Prize Fund, given by the Rajah of Dhar in 1853.

The Gunputrow Vitthul Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Gunputrow Vitthul of Indore.

There are five Dakshina Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and three of Rs. 62 each per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages......	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences.	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class..........	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class..........	18 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1866-67.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

John Powell Hughlings, B. A., Professor of English Literature and History.

Francis James Candy, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages. (Acting at Poona.)

Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Oriental Languages.

J. B. Lyon, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry.

Dakshiná Fellows.

* Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M.A .... ⎫
† Dinanáth Atmarám Dalvi, M.A. ...... ⎬ Seniors.

Jamshédjí Jivanji Gazdar, B.A. ...... ⎫
Rahimtula Muhammad Sayanee, B.A... ⎬ Juniors.
Jamshédji Navaroji Unválá, B.A. .... ⎭

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* Bhugwandass Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholar.

† Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, November 1865, Class III.

Senior Scholars.

	Foundations.
Báláji Bábáji Thákur, B.A.	Elphinstone.
Mahádéva Vishnu Káné, B.A.	,,
* Kershásji Rastamji Dádáchanji	,,
* Bamanji Edalji Modi†	,,
* Dinanáth Vishnu Mádagávkar	,,
* Máuekji Nasarwánji Nánávati	Clare.
* Gokuldás Kábándás Párekh	,,
Gajánan Krishna Bhatawadekar‡	Elphinstone.
Ghanashám Nilkanth Nádakarni	,,
Káshináth Trimbák Telang	,,
Ambálál Sákarlál	Clare.
Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar	,,
Paulo Maria Baptista, L.M.	,,

Junior Scholars.

* Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá	West.
* Dorábji Edalji Gimi	Gáekwar.
Shripad Bábáji Thákur	Clare.
Pestanji Edalji Boyce	,,
Barjorji Edalji Modi	,,
Dádábhái Nasarwánji Nánávati	,,
Nasarwánji Hirjibhái Patel	,,
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre	,,
Tápidás Dayárám	,,
Fardunji Kávasji Mullá	,,
Rámchandra Bhikáji Gánjikar ¶	West
Behrámji Frámji Patel	,,

* Undergraduates whose names are marked with an asterisk have passed the First Examination in Arts.
† Sunderji Jiváji Prizeman.
‡ Rajah of Dhar's Prizeman.
¶ Gunpatrao Vitul Prizeman. *Proxime accessit.*

Ráoji Vásudev Tula	West.
Máneklál Gordhandás Gundiriá	,,
Bhagvant Mangesh Wáglé	Clare.
Shivdás Anandji	West.
Nanábhái Sadánand Kálé	,,
Ichchhárám Nagindás Hansotya	,,
Motináráyan Gaurináráyan	.,
Hormasji Jehángir Bhábhá	,,
Krishnaráo Narsopant Máolankar	,,
Ganpat Krishna Tivarékar	,,
Gopál Venkáji Kábé	,,
Pestanji Aspandiárji Khambátá	,,
Mánekshá Jehángir Táleyárkhán	,,
* Hormasji Mancherji Chijgar	,,
Jamshédji Ardesir Dalál	,,
Nagardás Narottamdás	Gáekwar.
Ratanji Edalji Kángá	Clare.
Barjorji Rastamji Modi	Elphinstone.
Hari Bhikáji Wáglé	Clare.

Free Students.

* Krishnáji Náráyan Ker†
* Lakshman Yádav Askhédkar.
* Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan.‡
  Ghelábhái Maneklál Laeválá.
  Bhánushanker Náráyanshankar Dávé.
  Wáman Mahádéva Kolatkar.
  Abdul Gháni Hákim.
  Shivarám Rámchandra Patvardhan.

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* Undergraduates whose names are marked with an asterisk have passed the First Examination in Arts.

† Bell Prizeman.

‡ Gunpatrao Vittul Prizeman.

Kharshédji Nasarvánji Sirvai.

Kalyánráy Lakshmishankar.

Navanidhlál Govindlál.

Vináyak Pándurang Velkar.

Keshava Shridhar Rege.

Bál Niláji Pitalé.

Temulji Bhikáji Narimán.

Ishvarray Lakshmanray Mujámundár.

Bhikáji Kávásji Kángá.

Bábá Lakshman Velinkar.

Jamshédji Kharshedji Dubásh.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentship.

* Anná Moreshwar Kunté. (a)
* Rustamji Mervánji Patel.
* Alumal Trikamdás Bhojvani (a)
* Hormasji Pestanji Bennett. (a)
  Nánábhái Harichandra Háté.
  Sadáshiva Vishvanáth Dhurandhar (a)
  Mancherji Frámji Patel.
  Edalji Jamshédji Khori. (a)
  Phirozshá Ratanji Kámá.
† Gulám Alli Ibrahim,
  Vithal Bháu Lád (a)

II. POONA COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of

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* Under-graduates whose names are marked with an asterisk have passed the First Examination in Arts.

† Exhibitioner from Sind.

(a) Honorary Free Students.

the revenues of the Maratha State had been yearly set apart for penseion and presnts to Brahmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments ; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Brahmans were willing to cultivate.   With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Brahmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped ; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes ; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division.   From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Poona College.

The following endowments are connected with the Poona College:—

I. Government.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.

Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6 tenable for one year .... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2 tenable for one year .... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Alexander Russell, M.A.
1862 WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1866-67.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., .. (Ball. Coll. Oxon) .. } Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and History.

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, B.A.} Professor of English
(Coll. Exon. Oxon). } Literature.

Kero Lakshuman Chhatrey, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D. (Breslau.) { Professor of Sanskrit.

Dakshina Fellows.

Shankar Pándurang Pandit, B.A., Senior Fellow.

Balvant Sitárám Náik, B.A. ....}
Ganpatráo Amrit Mánkar, B.A. .... } Junior Fellows.
Shivrám Bápuji Paránjpyé, B.A. .... }

Senior Scholars.

* Abáji Vishnu Káthvate.
* Dwárkánáth Raghobá Tarkhadkar.
* Gangádhar Anant Bhat.
* Hari Gopál Pádhye.
* Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé.
* Káshináth Bálkrishná Maráthé, (*Candy Sanskrit Scholar*.)
* Náráyan Vináyak Sáthé.
* Narhar Gadádhar Phadké.
* Rámchandra Govind Oka.

Junior Scholars.

Achyut Náráyan Ajgávkar.
Báláji Prabhákar Modak.
Báláji Vináyak Gokhlé.
Bamanji Phirozshá Contractor.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Chintáman Narayan Bhat.
Dámodar Bhikáji Jatar.
Gangádhar Hári Kálé.
Ganesh Parashrám Joshi.
Krishnáji Káshináth Joshi.
Narhar Purshotam Tilak.
Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh.
Visáji Raghunáth Joshi.
Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar.
Vishnu Gopál Patvardhan.
Vináyak Ramchandra Patvardhan.
Vásudev Náráyan Ajgávkar.

Free Students.

Dinkar Balál Gokhlé.
Govind Lakshman Máhádik.
Govind Gangádhar Sáné.
Ganesh Raghunáth Sambré,
Ganpat Venkatesh Limayé.
Hari Kondev Sahasrabuddhé.
* Jaising Yesji Angria.
* Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh.
  Krishnáji Keshava Sáthi.
  Krishnáji Raghunáth Kelkar.
  Nilkanth Náráyan Bhat.
  Nilkanth Janárdan Kirtané.
  Rámchandra Ganesh Baklé.
  Shankar Rámchandra Bhágvat.
  Trimbak Gangádhar Khándekar.
  Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

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Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or
Free Studentship.

Armogam Náráyan Svámi Pillé.
Arjun Rangsvámi Mudliar.
Abraham Samuel Nágávkar.
Bhikáji Rámchandra Bhidé.
Bháskar Dhondev Dátár.
Báláji Mahádev Golé.
Cupursvámi Mudliar.
Chintáman Hari Soni.
Dámodar Vidyádhar Gokhlé.
Edalji Jamshédji Sanjána.
Gangádhar Vásudev Nimonkar.
Krishnáji Siddhéshvar Dev.
Krishnáji Parashrám Gadgil.
Lakshman Vishnu Bhidé.
Mahádev Balvant Parvaté.
Moreshvar Náráyan Bhat.
Mahádev Bálkrishna Chitalé.
Navaroji Dorábji Tahasildár.
Náráyanráo Anant Mutálik.
Náráyan Govind Karandekar.
Rámchandra Krishna Joshi.
Vithal Mahádev Golé.
Vásudev Náráyan Svámi Pillé.
Váman Raghunáth Joshi.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITU-
TION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for
Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832,

and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it received the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution:—

Endowed Scholarships.

Two Fleming Scholarships, each of Rs. 15 per mensem.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of Rs. 12 per mensem.

Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	Rs.	10	per mensem.
Lang Scholarship	„	10	„
Miller (H.) do.	„	10	„
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship	„	6	„
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship	„	6	„
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	5	„
Purvis Scholarship	„	5	„
Molesworth Scholarship	„	5	„
Davidson ditto	„	4	„

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Raja of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Three by the Trustees of the late
W. Whyte, Esq ....   Rs. 150 per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship ....   Rs. 100 per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship. Rs. 100 per annum.

1866-67.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and History, and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. James Aitken, English Literature, and Elementary Chemistry.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., General History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Greek.

The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, Classes for Religious, Moral and Historical Instruction.

Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science, and Latin.

Under-graduates.

* Nasarvánji Navaroji Khambátá .... St. Clair Jameson Scholar.

Jayasatyabodh Ráo Tirmal Rao Inámdár.

Náráyan Rámchandra Bhat .... Smyttan Scholar.

Julius L. Britto.

Sheikh Hayat. .... Fleming Scholar.

Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé .... Ditto.

Báláji Sitárám Khotháré .... Lang Scholar.

Benjamin Aitken. .... Nesbit Scholar.

Nánu Náráyan Kotháré .... Purvis Scholar.

Krishnáji Náráyan Karmarkar. ..... Subscription Scholar.

Ráoji Ganesh Bhandárkar .... Ditto.

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* Passed the first Examination in Arts.

Ganesh Gangádhar Taklé.

Rámchandra Vináyak Bhánap.

Parshrám Náráyan Paránjpyé.

Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárakhí.

Gangádhar Pándurang Patvardhan.

Hari Mahádéva Paránjpyé.

Ganpat Pándurang Kamalákar.

Náráyan Bálkrishna Brahmé.

Vináyak Vishvanáth Tálpadé.

Krishnaráo Váman Dávé.

Náráyandás Kalyandás Méhtá.

Vináyak Náráyan Godabolé.. . . . . .Davidson Scholar.

Bálkrishna Rámchandra Joglékar.

Chintáman Sakhárám Kardikar.

IV. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Chief Justice Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—General and Comparative Jurisprudence ; Contracts and Mercantile Law ; Torts and Criminal Law ; Evidence and Procedure ; and the Principles of Equity.

Professors.

Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D., Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, and Government Professor of Law.

Thomas Child Hayllar, Government Professor of Law.

Graduates in Law.

Mahádéva Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B.

Bálá Mangesh Wáglé, M.A., LL.B.

CLASSES.

I.—Law Students.

1. Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátiá, B.A.
2. Khandéráo Chimanráo Bedárkar, B.A.
3. Kaikhashru Edalji Modi, B.A.
4. Jamshédji Jivanji Gazdar, B.A.
5. Thákurdás Atmárám Mehtá, B.A.
6. Janárdan Vináyak Bápat, M.A.
7. Ratanshá Erakshá Kohiárji, B.A.
8. Ardesir Frámji, B.A.
9. Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi, M.A.
10. Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo Inámdár.
11. Virabhadra Madivalayyá.

II.—Candidate Law Students.

1. Yashavant Anandráo Udás, BA.
2. Dhondu Shámaráo Garud, B.A.
3. Rahimatulah Muhammad Sayanee, B.A.
4. Jamshédji Navaroji Unvala, B.A.

5. Shápurji Hormasji Páthak, B.A.
6. Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M.A.
7. Mansuklál Mugutlál Munshi, B.A.
8. Karshásji Rustamji Dádáchánji.
9. Bamanji Edalji Modi.
10. Gokuldás Káhandás Púrakh.
11. Edálji Jamshédji Khori.
12. Rustamji Mervanji Pátil.
13. Káshináth Bálkrishna.
14. Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar Dávé.
15. Hormasji Mancherji Chesgar.
16. Hormasji Pestanji Bennett.
17. Mancherji Frámji Pátil.
18. Jamshédji Karshédji Dubásh.
19. Mánakji Nasarvanji Nánávati.
20. Dinánáth Vishnu Mádgárkar.
21. Chunilál Mathurádás Káistha.
22. Ghelábhái Mánaklál Laiválá.
23. Bálkrishna Mártand Samartha.
24. Julius Lucas Britto.
25. Báláji Sitárám Kotháré.
26. Nánu Náráyan Kotháré.
27. Sheikh Hayat.
28. Parshrám Náráyan Paránjpyé.
29. Vináyak Vishvanáth Tálpadé.
30. Rámchandra Vináyak Bánap.
31. Ganpat Pándurang Kamalákar.
32. Ganpatráo Nánábhái.
33. Rámchandra Lakshman Gorakshkar.
34. Shámaráo Káshináth Jayakar.
35. Náráyan Mahádévá Paránjpyé.
36. Rámkrishna Devshankar.
37. Dosábhái Bejanji Motiválá.

38. Pestanji Kávasji Sangáná.
39. Dorábji Temulji Kápadia.
40. Vináyak Pándurang.
41. Chunilál Mánaklál.
42. Keshavlál Narbhérám.
43. Ratanrám Jayánand.

V. GRANT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is " to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers in the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 300 beds, and has attached a Hospital for Lying-in Women, also an

Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital) containing 40 beds for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the eye, and a Dispensary for out-patients.

The Students are arranged in three classes :—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, and Jumkhundee Scholarship and Medal Funds ; the Sir Jam-setjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, and Hemabhoy Vukutchund Medical Fund ; the Burnes Medal.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 91,200, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practice Medicine, and the desig-nation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-eight such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for Medical Education.

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List of Principals.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.

1866-67.

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F. S. Stedman, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine (Europe).

A. N. Hojel, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of Museum, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Bushire.

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G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Lecturer on Botany.

J. B. Lyon, Acting Professor of Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of Museum.

A. V. Ward, Professor of Midwifery.

A. M. Rogers, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

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Sakhárám Arjun Ravút, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidh, L.M., Teacher of Surgery.

Shántúrám Vithal Sanzgire, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

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5th year Students.

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* Amidás Manji Gorudia .... Anderson.
* Antonio Simplicio Gomes .... Parish.
* Joseph Gersonda Cunha .... Reid.

4th year Students.

* Abdul Rahim Hakim .... Anderson.
* Girdharlál Ratanlál .... Reid.
* João Francisco Gonsalves .... Farish and Extra.
* Mathias Francisco Pereira.......... „

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

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Eraksháh Mánikji Bánáji .... „
Ganpat Mádhavaráo Dhairyavána...... Free.
Jeronimo Accacio Gama............. Government.
Suruplál Bálakrám Shribastam ...... Government and Exhibition.

1st year Students.

Malku Sayaji Paradé .... Exhibition.
Náná Dvárkánáth Tálpadé........... Government.

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* Have passed the First Examination for L. M.

VI. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School Established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Students are divided into two Classes.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Vernacular students who are educated through the Maráthi language up to the standard required for admission to the Lower Branch of the Public Works and Local Funds Departments.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

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The following Scholarships, each tenable for three years, are annually open for competition :—

Unconditional Scholarships.

1 of Rs. 10 per mensem.
1   ,,   8 ,,   ,,
1   ,,   7 ,,   ,,
1   ,,   5 ,,   ,,

* *Conditional Scholarships.*

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1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

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1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I.

1866-67.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I.

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12 BU*

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Báláji Bápuji Sáné, Assistant Professor of Mathemathics.

The Rev. H. P. Cassidy, Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology.

Venkatráo Rámchandra, Lecturer on Mathematical Physics.

Gopál Ráoji Tilak, Teacher of the Junior Class.

Vináyak Báji Goklé, Teacher of the Vernacular Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent Mechanical School.

Conditional Scholar.

Vishnu Raghunáth Sáté.

X.

The University, 1866-67.

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12. Kunté, Mahádéva Moréshwar,   „   Free Genl. As. Inst., Bom.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname.
† Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Class III.
‡ Honours in History, and Gold Medal.

Colleges.

13. Mádgarakar, Rámchandra Vishnu, 1863, Elphinstone.
14. Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, 1866, Poona.
15. Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, 1863, Elphinstone.
16. Mehta, Pirozshá Mervánjí,* 1864, Ditto.
17. Méhta, Thákurdás Atmárám, 1865, Ditto.
18. Modak, Váman Abájí, 1862, Ditto.
19. Modi, Kaikhosro Edaljí, 1864, Ditto.
20. Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, ,, Ditto.
21. Náik, Balvant Sitárám, 1866, Poona.
22. Pandit, Shankar Pándurang,† 1865, Elphinstone.
23. Paránjpyé, Shivarám Bápují, 1866, Poona.
24. Pathak, Shápurji Hormasjí,‡ 1865, Elphinstone.
25. Panjábí, Chuharmal Kundan-
    mal, ‖ ,, Ditto.
26. Sayanee, Rahimatulah Muham-
    mad, 1866, Ditto.
27. Shraff, Hormasjí Ratanjí, 1864, Ditto.
28. Thákur, Bálájí Bábájí, 1866, Ditto.
29. Udásá, Yashvant Anandráo, ,, Ditto.
30. Unvála, Jamshédji Navarojí, ,, Ditto.

LL. B. *School.*

1. Ránadé, Mahádéva Govind,** 1866, Government.
                                    Law School.
2. Wáglé, Bálá Mangésh, †† ,, Ditto.

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* Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.
  M. A. Degree not yet conferred.
† Passed M. A. Examination in Languages (English and Latin) in
  1865. M. A. Degree not yet conferred.
‡ Passed Honours in Arts Examination in Mathematics and
  Natural Philosophy, Class II. M. A. Degree not yet conferred.
‖ First Division.
** Honours in Law Class I.
†† Honours in Law Class II.

L. M.

College.

1. Baptista, Paulo Maria,*	1866,	Grant Medical.
2. De Rozario, Luis Phillippe,	1863,	Ditto.
3. DeSouza, Philip Clement,	1864,	Ditto.
4. DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucis,	1865,	Ditto.
5. Hakim, Sheikh Sultán,	,,	Ditto.
6. Howell, John Alexander,*	,,	Ditto.
7. Khodi, Rustamjí Nasarvánjí,	1864,	Ditto.
8. Kotháré, Shámaráo Jagannáth,	1865,	Ditto.
9. Lámna, Nasarvánji Jehangír,	1862,	Ditto.
10. Nádirshah, Rustamji Jamshédjí,*	1865,	Ditto.
11. Ravút, Sakhárám Arjun,	1863,	Ditto.
12. Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal,	1862,	Ditto.
13. Vaidya, Gopál Shivarám,	1864,	Ditto.
14. Vikájí, Kaikhosru Rustamjí,	1862,	Ditto.
15. † Barjorji Béhrámjí,	,,	Ditto.
16. † Sheikh Abdul Karim,	1863,	Ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED
THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Colleges.

1. Angal, Rámchandra Govind,	1865,	Poona College.
2. Angria, Jayasingráo Esji,	,,	Ditto.
3. Apté, Mahádéva Chimnáji,	,,	Ditto.
4. Askhedkar, Lakshman Yádava,	,,	Elphinstone.
5. Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji,	1861,	Ditto.
6. Bennett, Hormasji Pestonji,	1865,	Ditto.

* Class I.   † Surname not known.

Colleges.

7. Bhata, Gangádhara Ananta,	1865,	Poona College.
8. Chechgar, Hormasji Mancherji,	„	Elphinstone.
9. Dádáchanji, Kershasji Rustamji,	„	Ditto.
10. Devabhánkar, Náráyan Váman,	1864,	Poona College.
11. Desbmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál,	1865,	Ditto.
12. Dhairyaván, Keshava Vináyak,	1864,	Elphinstone.
13. Daulatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás,	1865,	Ditto.
14. Gimi, Dorábji Edalji,	„	Ditto.
15. Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra,	„	Poona College.
16. Kathvaté, Abáji Vishnu,	„	Ditto.
17. Keskar, Hari Bhagvant,	1863,	Elphinstone.
18. Khambáta, Nasarvánji Navaroji,	1865,	Free Gen. As. Inst., Bom. (formerly Elph. Col.)
19. Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan,	„	Elphinstone.
20. Kunté, Anná Moréshwar,	„	Ditto.
21. Madagavakar, Dinánáth Vishnu,	„	Ditto.
22. Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna,	„	Poona College (formerly Elph. Col.)
23. Mayadeva, Trimbakráo Bápuji,	1862,	Elphinstone.
24. Mistri, Pálanji Aderji,	1864,	Ditto.
25. Modí, Bamanji Edalji,	1865,	Ditto.
26. Nánávati, Manikji Nasarvánji,	„	Ditto.
27. Oka, Rámchandra Govind,	„	Poona College.
28. Pádhyé, Hari Gopál,	„	Ditto.
29. Párikh, Gokuldás Kahandás,	„	Elphinstone.
30. Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádéva,	1861,	Poona College.
31. Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji,	1865,	Ditto.

Colleges.

32. Patel, Rustamji Mervánji,   1865, Poona College.
33. Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar,   „   Ditto.
34. Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth,   „   Ditto.
35. Ránadé, Govind Krishna,   1864,   Ditto.
36. Sáné, Báláji Bápuji,   1865,   Ditto.
37. Sáthé, Náráyan Vináyak,   „   Ditto.
38. Soda, Tulsidás Devidás,   1864,   Ditto.
39. Soman, Vásudev Gopál,   1865, Elphinstone.
40. Tavernválá, Sorábji Mancherji,   1864,   Ditto.
41. Vikáji, Frámji Rustamji,   1863,   Ditto.
42. † Allumal Trikamdás,   1865,   Ditto.
43. † Balvant Bhikáji,   „   Poona College.
44. † Barjorji Kharshédji,   „   Ditto.
45. † Dvarkánáth Rághoba,   „   Ditto.
46. † Govindás Varjivandás,   „   Elphinstone.
47. † Reváshankar Triparáshankar,   „   Ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED
THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L. M.

College.

1. Da Cunha, Joseph Gerson,   1864, Grant Medical.
2. Gomes, Antonio Simplicio,   „   Ditto.
3. Gorudia, Amidás Manjí, *   „   Ditto.
4. Gonsalves, J. F.*   1865,   Ditto.
5. Hakim, Abdul Rahim *   „   Ditto.
6. Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiva,   1864,   Ditto.
7. Pereira, Mathias Francisco,*   1865,   Ditto.
8. † Girdharlál Ratanlál,   „   Ditto.

* First Division .   † Surname not known.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED
THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION ONLY.

Colleges & Schools

1. Abhyankar, Gopál Bálkrishna, 1864, Poona Free Ch. Mis. Ins.
2. Abhyankar, Rámchandra Hari, 1865, Genl. Assem. Inst., Bom.
3. Akhand, Ghulám Ali Ibrahim, „ Hydrabad H. School.
4. Aitken, Benjamin, 1864, Private Tuition.
5. Ajgovkar, Achut Náráyan, „ Rutnagiri and Poona High S.
6. Ajgovkar, Vásudeva Náráyan, „ Poona College.
7. Ali, Abdul Ali Akbar, 1863, Elph. Cent. S.
8. Baklé, Váman Ganesh, 1864, Poona College.
9. Bánáji, Eraksháb Mánikji, „ Surat High S.
10. Bápat, Váman Náráyan, 1863, Poona College.
11. Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji, 1864, Ditto.
12. Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám, 1863, PrivateTuition.
13. Bakhlé, Rámchandra Ganesh, 1865, Poona High S.
14. Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehangirji, „ Elph. Inst.
15. Bháchech, Dolatrám Manirám, „ G. P. College (formerly Ahmedabad High School).
16. Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra, 1864, Poona High S.
17. Bhandárkar, Ráoji Ganesh, „ Free Genl. As Inst., Bombay.
18. Bhánap, Rámachandra Vináyak, 1865, Free Genl. As. Inst. (formerly Poona High School).

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Colleges & Schools.

19. Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra, 1863, Elph. College.
20. Bhat, Rámkrishna Devashanker, ,, Ditto.
21. Bhata, Nilkanta Náráyan, 1865, Poona High S.
22. Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rám-
    chandra, 1863, Poona College.
23. Bhátavadekar Gajánand Krishna, 1864, Elph. Inst.
24. Bhátavadekar, Náráyan Rám-
    chandra, 1865, Private Tui-
    tion (former-
    ly Nassik
    Govt. Eng.
    School).
25. Bháté, Balvant Gopál, 1864, Elph. Inst.
26. Bhátkhandé, Shripat, Vaijanáth, ,, Belgaum Sir-
    dars' High
    School.
27. Bhátkhandé, Gopál Janárdan, ,, Poona College
    & Sirdars' High
    S., Belgaum.
28. Bhávé, Anant Gopál, 1865, Poona High S.
29. Bhávé, Ráoji Prabhákar, 1864, Poona High
    School & Poona
    Ver. College.
30. Bháve, Vásudeva Shridhar, 1865, Poona High S.
31. Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra, 1864, Ditto.
32. Bhidé, Lakshman Vishnu, ,, Ditto.
33. Bhadkamker, Vásudeva Nil-
    kant, ,, Sattara Govt.
    English S. and
    Poona College.
34. Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, ,, Poona High S.

Colleges & Schools.

35. Bhat, Moreshwar Náráyan,   1865, Poona Free Ch.
                                            Mis. Inst.
36. Bottlibhoé, Frámji Jamshédji,   1863, Elph. College.
37. Bottliválar, Dhanjibhái Shápurji, 1861,   Ditto.
38. Boyce, Pestonji Edalji,   1865, Elph. Inst. &
                                            College.
39. Britto, Julius Lucas,   1863, Elph.   Cent.
                                            School.
40. Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna,   1865, Poona College.
41. Bulsára, Ratanji Shápurji,   „   Elph. Inst. &
                                            College.
42. Burdé, Dádábhái Shápurji,   1862, Elph. College.
43. Cáma, Peroshah Ratanji,   1865,   Ditto
44. Cángá, Bhikáji Kávasji,   „   Cowasjee   Je-
                                            hangirji
                                            Nawsari Z.
                                            Madrissa.
45. Cángá, Ratanji Edalji,   „   Ditto ditto.
46. Cápadia, Dorábji Tehmulji,   1863, Elph. College.
47. Chemburkar, Krishnaráo An-
        tobá,   „   Ditto.
48. Chhápgar, Dinshah Jijibhai,   1865, Private   Tui-
                                            tion (formerly
                                            Elph. Inst).
49. Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishná,   „   Poona High S.
50. Chitlé, Mahádéva Bálkrishna,   „   Ditto.
51. Christie, Albert D. S.,   1862, Poona Semin.
52. Contractor, Frámji Rustamji,   1864, Sir J. J. P. B.
                                            Inst.
53. Contractor, Bamanji Perosháh   1865, Poona College.
54. Cooper, Sorábji Navaroji,   1864, Elph. College.

Colleges & Schools.

55. Cooper, Mánakji Bejanji,	1864, Sir J. J P. B. Inst.
56. Dalál, Jamshédji Ardesir,	,, Elph. Inst.
57. Dané, Krishnaráo Váman,	1865, Free Genl. As. Inst., Bombay.
58. Dáruválla, Rustamji Ardesir,	1864, Elph. College.
59. Dátté, Jagannáth Náráyan,	1863, Poona College.
60. Dátár, Náro Govind,	,, Poona Engineering College.
61. Dátár, Bháskar Dhondev,	1865, Poona High S.
62. Davé, Bhánushankara Náranashankara,	1863, Elph. College.
63. Davé, Krishnáji Sidhéshvar,	1865, Poona High S.
64. De Gama, Jeronymo Accacio,	1864, Free Genl. As. Inst., Bombay.
65. De Menezes, Joseph Phillip,	,, Ditto.
66. Desái, Manilál Govindárm,	1863, Ditto.
67. Desái, Ranchodlál Capurchand,	1865, Ahmedabad High School.
68. Deshpandé, Dattátraya Bhagvant,	,, Dhoolia HighS.
69. Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji,	1863, Poona College.
70. Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál,	,, Ahmedabad High School.
71. Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás,	,, Elph. College.
72. Dhairyavána, Ganpat Mádhavaráo,	,, Grant College, (formerly Elph. Inst. and College).

Colleges & Schools.

73. Dhamanasakara,   Rámachandra
    Vithobá,   - 1863, Rutnagiri High
                                               School.
74. Dhekné, Ganesh Govind,   „   Poona High S.
75. Dhond, Saja Krishna,   „   Poona College.
76. Dhodupkar, Dámodar Kachesh-
    var,   1865, Dhoolia High S.
77. Dholé, Rámchandra Ganeshpant,   „   Poona Mission
                                               Institution.
78. Dhurandhar, Sadáshiva Vishva-
    náth,   1863, Poona College.
79. Divatua, Ratanlál Trimbaklál,   1865, Ahmedabad
                                               High School
                                               (formerly G.
                                               P. College).

80. Dikshit, Balnáráyan Gauṛinárá-
    yan,   1862, Poona College.
81. Draper, Jijibhái Kharshédji,   1865, Private Tuition
82. Dubash, Jamshédji Kharshédji,   1863, Elph. Cent. S.
83. Duvé, Atmashankar Tripura-
    shankar,   1864, Surat High S.
84. Engineer, Rustamji Mánekji,   1863, Elph. College.
85. Gádgil, Krishnáji Parasharám,   1865, Poona High S.
86. Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji,   1864, Elph. College.
87. Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji,   „   Poona Free
                                               Ch. Mis. Inst.
88. Gangana, Rámchandra Harshet, 1865, Rutnagiri High
                                               School.
89. Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant,   „   Free Gen. As.
                                               Inst., Bombay.
90. Ghaté, Náráyan Sakhárám,   1863, Poona College.
    15 BU*

Colleges & Schools.

91. Godabolé, Vithal Bápuji,	1864, Elph. Inst.
92. Godabolé, Keshava Pándurang,	„ Poona Free C. Mis. Inst.
93. Godabolé, Vináyak Náráyan,	1865, Free Genl. As. Inst., Bom.
94. Gokhlé, Ganesh Náráyan,	1863, Poona College.
95. Gokhlé, Báláji Vináyak,	„ Ditto.
96. Gokhlé, Náráyan Krishna,	Ditto and Poona High S.
97. Gokhlé, Dinkar Ballál,	„ Poona College.
98. Gokhlé, Dámodar Vidhyádhar,	1865, Poona High S.
99. Golé, Vithal Mahádéva,	1864, Ditto.
100. Golé, Báláji Mahádéva,	1865, Ditto.
101. Gorakshakar, Rámchandra Lakshman,	1864, Elph. College.
102. Gunderya, Mániklál Gordhandás,	„ Broach Govt. Eng. School & Elph. Inst
103. Guplé, Rájáram Chimnáji,	„ Poona Free Ch. Mis. Inst.
104. Guna, Harjivandás Valiráni,	„ Free Genl. As. Inst., Bombay.
105. Gunjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji,	„ Elph. Inst. Cent. School.
106. Ganpulé Náráyan Vináyak,	„ Poona High S.
107. Hansotia, Ichárám Nagindás,	1865, Elph. Inst.
108. Háté, Nánábhái Harichandra,	1863, Elph. College.
109. Herpáthak, Gopál Bábáji,	1864, Poona Free Ch. Mis. Inst

Colleges & Schools.

110. Inámdar, Jayasatyabodhráo Tir-
malráo,   1863, Free Gen. As.
Inst., Bombay.

111. Játár, Dámodhar Bhikáji,   ,,   Poona College.

112. Jayakar, Shámaráo Káshináth,   ,,   Ditto.

113. Joglekar, Bálkrishna Rámchan-
dra,   1865, Private   Tui-
tion (former-
ly   Dhoolia
High Sch).

114. Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnáji-
pant,   ,,   Poona   Free
Church Mis.
Institution.

115. Joshi, Ganesh Parasharám,   ,,   Poona High S.

116. Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth,   ,,   Poona College.

117. Joshi, Náná Bápuji,   1862, Grant College.

118. Joshi, Dattu Narsinh,   1864, Free Genl. As.
Inst., Bombay.

119. Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth,   ,,   Poona College
& Poona High S.

120. Joshi, Váman Raghunáth,   1865, Poona   Free
Church Mis.
Institution.

121. Kálé, Gopál Venkáji,   ,,   Belgaum   Sir-
dars' High S.

122. Kálé, Gangádhar Hari,   ,.   Poona High S.

123. Kálé, Krishnáji Govind,   1863, Elph. College.

124. Kálé, Mothábhái Sadánandji,   Ditto.

125. Kálé, Nánábhái Sadánandji,   1864, Elph. Cent. S.

126. Kamalákar, Ganpat Pándurang, 1863, Elph. College.

Colleges & Schools.

127. Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan, 1865, Robert Money Inst.

128. Karndekar, Chintáman Sakhá-
rám,   „   Elph. Inst.

129. Káthavti, Abáji Vishnu,   1863, Poona Cent. S.

130. Kelkara, Krishnáji Raghunáth, 1864, Poona High S.

131. Khambáta, Pestonji Aspandi-
árji,   „   Elph. Inst.

132. Khambáta, Nasarvánji Jehan-
girji,   „   Ditto.

133. Khambaté,   Nasarvánji Nava-
roji,   1863, Elph. College.

134. Khándekár,   Trimbak Gangá-
dhar,   1864, Poona College.

135. Kher, Vásudeva Ballál,   1862, Elph. College.

136. Khisty, Yeshwant Hari,   1863, Genl. As. Inst.,
                                        (formerly of
                                        Elph. Col.)

137. Kertané, Vináyak Janárdan,   1859, Elph. College.

138. Khori, Edalji Jamshédji,   1864,   Ditto.

139. Kiráné, Gangádhar Rámkrishna, 1865, Poona   Verna-
                                        cular College.

140. Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan,   „   Poona High S.

141. Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari,   „   Private Tuition

142. Kolatkar, Váman Mahádéva,   „   Elph. Inst.

143. Kotháré, Rangaya,   1863, Elph. College.

144. Kotháré, Báláji Sitárám,   „   Free Genl. As.
                                        Inst., Bom.

145. Kotháré, Nanu Náráyan,   1864, Prabhu   Semi-
                                        nary & Elph.
                                        Inst.

Colleges & Schools.

146. Kotháré Anandráo Krishnaráo, 1865, Elph. Inst.
147. Kurani, Peroshah Nasarvánji, 1864, Elph. College.
148. Karandikar, Náráyan Govind, 1865, Poona High School.
149. Lád, Vithal Bháu, „ Elph. Inst.
150. Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshédji, 1864, Ahmedabad S. & Elph. S.
151. Limaya, Bháskar Bálkrishna, 1861, Elph. College.
152. Limaya, Máhádji Lakshman, 1863, Poona College.
153. Limaya, Ganpat Venkatesh, 1865, Belgaum Sirdars' High S.
154. Mahadika, Govind Lakshman, „ Poona High S.
155. Mahadathalkar,Trimbak Abáji, 1864, Elph. Inst.
156. Marathé, Náráyan Sadáshiva, „ Poona Free Ch. Mis. Inst.
157. Mávalankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant, „ Ahmedabad High S.&Elph. I.Cent.School.
158. Mehtá, Peroshah Rustamji, 1863, Elph. College.
159. Mehtá, Harisakhárám Mánukrám, 1865, Surat High S.
160. Mehtá, Nárandás Kalyandás, „ Free General As. Inst., Bombay.
161. Medh, Kalianrai Dolatrai, „ G. P. College (formerly Ahmedabad High S.)
162. Medh, Motilál Dolatrái, „ Ditto ditto

Colleges & Schools.

163.	Mehtá, Venishanker Govindrám,	1865	Elph. College (formerly Surat High S.)
164.	Mehtá, Krishnalál Govandás,	„	Surat High S.
165.	Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji,	„	Elph. Inst.
166.	Modi, Edalji Ratanji,	1863,	Ditto.
167	Modi, Barjorji Rustamji,	1865,	Bom. Pro. S.
168.	Mokalakara, Sundar Morobá,	„	Free Genl. As. Inst., Bombay ·
169.	Modak, Hari Náráyan,	„	Private Tuition (formerly Parsee High School) ·
170.	Modak, Báláji Prabhákar,	„	Belgaum Sirdars' High S.
171.	Modi, Barjorji Edalji,	„	Government English High S. at Surat.
172.	Motivála, Dossábhái Bejanji,	1864,	Sir J. J. P. B. Inst.
173.	Mudhalkar, Báláji Narsinha,	1865,	Elph. Inst.
174.	Mudliar, Kupusvámi Vizinagarám,	„	Poona College.
175.	Mula, Fardunji Kávasji,	„	Elph. Inst.
176.	Moodliar, Arjun Rangásvámi,	„	Poona High S.
177.	Mujamundar, Ishvararai Lakshmanrái,	„	Private Tuition.
178.	Maráthé, Krishnáji Trimbak,	„	Poona High S.
179.	Mutalik, Náráyan Anant,	1864,	Poona College.
180.	Nadkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant,	1865,	Elph. Inst.
181.	Nágavkar, Abraham Samuel,	„	Poona High S.
182.	Nánávati, Dádábhái, Nasarvánji	„	Elph. College.

Colleges & Schools.

183. Nariman, Tehmulji Bhikáji, 1865, Elph. Inst.
184. Nathu, Káshináth Govind, 1864, Poona Free Ch. Mis. Inst.
185. Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra, *1863, Elph. College.
186. Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishna, 1864, Ditto.
187. Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji, 1863, Ditto.
188. Nemankara, Gangádhar Vásudev, 1865, Poona High S.
189. Nene, Gopál Balvant, 1863, Poona College.
190. Oka, Rámchandra Govind, ,, Poona High S.
191. Oza, Lakshmishankar Hariprasád, ,, Ditto.
192. Ozarkar, Váman Báláji, 1865, Dhoolia High School.
193. Oomarigar, Hormasji Rustamji, 1864, Sir J. J. P. B. Inst.
194. Paradé, Malku Sayáji, ,, Poona Free Chur. Mis. Inst.
195. Parajpyé, Náráyan Máhádéva, ,, Dhoolia High School & Poona College.
196. Parajpyé, Parashrám Náráyan, 1865, Free Gen. As. Inst., Bombay.
197. Parajpyé, Váman Ganesh, 1864, Elph.Col.& Ahmednuggur Govt. Eng. S.
198. Parikhi, Ganesh Yashvant, 1863, Poona College.
199. Paranjpyé, Hari Máhádéva, 1865, Free Gen. As. Inst., Bombay.

	Colleges & Scchoolse
200· Paranjpyé, Mahádéva Yesh-vant,	1865, Poona Fre. Chur. Mis. Inst.
201. Parvatí, Mahádéva Balvant,	„ Poona High S.
202. Patel, Rustamji Mervánji,	„ Bombay Pro.S.
203. Patel, Mervánji Edalji,	1862, Elph. College.
204. Patel, Mancherji Frámji,	1863, Ditto.
205. Patel, Behramji Frámji,	1865, Bom. Pro. S.
206. Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái,	„ Elph. Inst., Bombay.
207. Páthak, Hari Sakhárám,	„ Free Genl. As. Inst , Bom.
208. Pátankar, Krishnáji,	1863, Poona High S.
209· Patvardhan, Shivarám, Rám-chandra,	1865, Elph. Inst., Bombay.
210. Patvardhan, Bápuji Rámchan-dra,	1861, Elph. College.
211. Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál,	1863, Poona College.
212. Patvardhan, Vináyak Rám-chandra,	1864, Poona High S.
213. Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pán-durang,	1865, Free Genl. As. Inst., Bombay
214· Pitalé, Bál Niláji,	„ Elph. Inst., Bombay.
215· Pillé, T. Vásudeva Náráyan-svámi,	„ Poona High S.
216. Pillé, Armogun Naráyansvámi,	1863, Poona College.
217. Phadké, Shridhur Bápuji,	„ Elph. College.
218. Phátak, Atmárám Bápu,	1864, Poona Engi-neering College.

Colleges & Schools.

219. Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu, 1865, Poona Free Ch. Mis. Inst.

220. Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra, 1864, Ditto & Poona High School.

221. Punekar, Bamanji Edalji, ,, Sir. J. J. P. B. Inst.

222. Puro, Rámchandra Hari, 1863, Elph. College.

223. Ragé, Keshava Shridhar, 1864, Rutnagiri H.S.

224. Ránadivé, Dvárkánáth Nárá-
yan, 1863, Poona College.

225. Ránadé, Váman Govind, 1864, Poona Verna-cular College.

226. Ratanpárakhi, Datátraya Sitá-
rám, 1865, Free Genl. As. Inst., Bom.

227. Rishi, Lakshman Govind, 1864, Ditto & Poona High School.

228. Rodrigues, Vincent, 1862, Elph. Cent. S.

229. Sábdé, Govind Keshava, 1863, Elph. College.

230. Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand, ,, Ditto.

231. Sámbaré, Ganesh Raghunáth, 1865, Belgaum Sir-dars' High S.

232. Sahasrabudhé, Hari Kondeva, 1864, Poona College.

233. Sanjana, Pestonji Kávasji, 1863, Elph. College.

234. Sanjana, Edalji Jamshédji, 1865, Poona High S.

235. Sáné, Govind Gangádhar ,, Ditto.

236. Saranjámé, Váman Prabhákar, 1863, Elph. College.

237. Sáte, Krishnáji Keshava, 1864, Poona High S.

238. Satana, Bamanji Sorábji, 1861, Elph. College.

239. Setná, Jamshédji Rustamji, 1864, Elph. Inst. & Private Tuition.

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Colleges Schools.

240. Sáté, Vishnu Raghunáth,   1865, Eng. College.
(formerly Poona
High School).

241. Sirvai, Kharshedji Nasarvánji,   „   Elph. Inst.

242. Shirgaokar, Mádhavaráo Nárá-
yan,   1859, Elph. College.

243. Shribastam, Lálá Suruplál,   1864, Poona College.

244. Shirvalkar, Shridhar, Náráyan 1865, Poona Free Ch.
Mis. Inst.

245. Shrihatyakar, Hanamant Rám-
chandra,   „   Belgaum   Sir-
dars' High S.

246. Soman, Sitárám Gopál,   „   Dhoolia High S.

247. Sohoni, Chintáman Hari,   „   Poona High S.

248. Sohoni, Anant Vináyak,   „   Poona Free
Church Mis.
sion. Inst.

249. Surati, Nasarvánji Sorábji,   1859, Elph. College.

250. Tailang, Káshináth Trimbak,   1864 Elph. Inst.

251. Taláti, Edulji Dorábji,   1865, Surat High S.

252. Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth,   „   Free Gen. As.
Inst., Bom.

253. Taklé, Ganesh Gangádhar,   „   Ditto   (former-
ly Nassik En-
glish School).

254. Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth,   „   Elph. College.

255. Talayárkhán, Mánikshah Je-
hángir,   „   Elph. Inst.

256. Thákur, Shripat Bábáji,   1864, Elph. College.

257. Thákur, Chunilál Mániklál,   „   Broach Govt.
Eng. School.

Colleges & Schools.

258. Tilak, Gopál Ráoji,   1864, Poona   Engineering College.
259. Tilak, Narhar Purshotam,   „   Poona High S.
260. Tivarekar, Ganpat Krishna,   „   Elph. Inst.
261. Tulu, Ráoji Vásudeva,   „   Ditto.
262. Vakil, Ratanrám Jayanand,   „   Surat High S.
263. Vardé, Vishnu Sadáshiva,   1860, Elph. College.
264. Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang,   1865, Private   Tuition (formerly Elph. Institution, C.I.)

265. Vimavala, Maganbhái Kasturchand,   „   Elphin. Inst., Bombay.

266. Varahá, Chamanrái Harrái,   „   G. P. College (formerly Ahmedabad High School).

267. Vádia, Hormasji Ardesir,   1863,   Ditto.
268. Váidya, Govind Vishnu,   1864, Elph. Inst.
269. Wáglé, Bhagvant Mangesh,   „   Ditto.
270. Wágule, Hari Bhikáji,   1865, Rutnagiri High School (formerly Sawunt Wadee English School).

271. Welinkar, Bálá Lakshman,   „   Elph. Inst.
272. † Abdul Ghani,   „   Ditto.
273. † Ambálál Sákarlál,   „   Ahmedabad High School.

† Surname not known.

College & Schools.

274. † Ardesir Pestonji,   1860, Elph. College.
275. † Bábá Goklé,   1859, Poona College.
276. † Bábáji Lakshman,   „   Ditto.
277. † Bhái Rámchandra,   „   Elph. College.
278. † Bháskar Hari,   „   Ditto.
279. † Bhikáji Rámchandra,   „   Poona College.
280. † Chhagonlál Bhudharfi,   1865, Broach   Govt.
                                                 English S.

281. † Dádábhái Dosábhái,   1861, Elph. College.
282. † Dáyábhái Hurjivandás,   1865, Surat High S.
                                                 & Elph. Col.

283. † Dinshá Edalji,   1861, Elph. College.
284. † Dorábji Padamji,   1863, Poona College.
285. † Frámji Bamanjí,   1861, Elph. Cent. S.
286. † Frámji Sorábjí,   1860, Elph. College.
287. † Ganpatráo Nánábháí,   1863, Elph. C. Sch.
288. † Ganpatrám Anuprám,   Surat High S.
289. † Ghelábháí Máneklál,   1863, Surat High S.
290. † Ghelábháí Thákurdás,   1864,   Ditto.
291. † Girdharlál Ratanlál,   1863, Elph. C. Sch.
292. † Gokuldás Káhándás,   „   Elph. College.
293. † Govind Balvant,   1864, Poona College.
294. † Govind Lakshman,   1860,   Ditto.
295. † Hárjibhái Aspendiárji,   1861, Elph. College.
296. † Harilál Chaganlál,   1864, Ahmedabad
                                                 High School.

297. † Hormasji Jehángir,   1861, Elph. College.
298. † Hormasji Shápurjí,   1862,   Ditto.

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† Surname not known.

Colleges & Schools.

299.	†	Jagjivan Atmárám,	1863, Elph. Inst.
300.	†	Jamshédjí Mánakjí,	1861, Elph. College.
301.	†	Javerilál Umiashankar,	1859, Ditto.
302.	†	Kalianrái Lakshmi,	1864, Surat High S.
303.	†	Kávasji Edalji,	1861, Elph. College.
304.	†	Keshavalál Nirbhayarám,	1864, Private Tuition.
305.	†	Krishnáji Bhikáji,	1863, Poona College.
306.	†	Khandubháí Goolabháí,	1864, Surat High S.
307.	†	Lalubháí Gordhandás,	1863, Elph. College.
308.	†	Madhvachrám Balvacharám,	„ Surat High S.
309.	†	Mádhavaráo Bháskarjí,	1864, Elph. College. & Govt. Law S.
310.	†	Mahádáji Vishnu,	1860, Elph. College.
311.	†	Malukchand Behecherdás,	„ Ahmedabad High School.
312.	†	Mániklál Jagjivan,	1864, Ditto.
313.	†	Manidharprasád Tápiprasád,	1863, Ditto.
314.	†	Moru Sadáshiva,	„ Poona Mission Institution.
315.	†	Motilál Ranchordás,	1864, Surat High S.
316.	†	Motinarám Guvinarám,	„ Ditto.
317.	†	Manmohan Lukshmanji,	1865, Elph. Inst.
318.	†	Nágardás Narotamdás,	1864, Ditto. Central School.
319.	†	Nánábháí Haridás,	1859, Law School.
320.	†	Náná Thosár,	1862, Poona College.
321.	†	Navaroji Padamji,	1861, Ditto.
322.	†	Nasarvánji Kharshedji,	1863, Elph. C. Sch.
323.	†	Navanidhlál Govindlál,	1865, Surat High S.

† Surname not known.

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324. † Nichábháí Morárji,	1864, Surat H. S.
325. † Navaroji Dorábjí,	1863, Poona College.
326. † Pándurang Báláji,	1859, Ditto.
327. † Parashurám Vishnu,	1860, Elph. College.
328. † Piросháh Dádábhái,	1863, Poona College.
329. † Raghunáth Náráyan,	1860, Elph. College.
330. † Ramákánt Krishná,	„ Poona College.
331. † Rámchandra Anandráo,	„ Elph. College.
332. † Rámchandra Bháiráo,	1861, Poona College.
333. † Ráoji Ganesh,	1862, Ditto.
334. † Sadáshiva Hari,	1863, Elph. Inst. & Private Tuition.
335. † Samukhrám Navindhráí,	„ Surat High S.
336. † Sheikh Hayat,	„ Poona Mission School.
337. † Shivadás Anandji,	1865, Elph. Inst.
338. † Thákurdás Keshavlál,	1861, Elph. C. Sch.
339. † Tápidás Dayárám,	1864, Surat High S.
340. † Utamrám Narbhayarám,	1860, Elph. College.
341. † Venkatráo Rámchandra,	1859, Poona College.
342. † Vináyak Balvantráo,	1860, Elph. College.
343. † Vináyak Janárdan,	1859, Ditto.
344. † Vináyak Krishná,	1861, Poona College.
345. † Virabhadra Madivalayya,	„ Belg. Sirdars' S.
346. † Viraprasád Tápiprasád,	1863, Ahmedabad High School.
347. † Vishnu Bálkrishna,	1859, Poona College.
348. † Vishnu Sadáshiva,	1861, Ditto.
349. † Yashvant Ambájí,	1859, Ditto.

† Surname not known.

EXAMINERS AND LISTS, 1865-66.
I. ARTS.

I. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN ARTS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. .... ⎫ In Mathematics and
The Rev. C. D. DuPORT., M.A.... ⎬ Natural Philoso-
⎭ phy.

Passed the Examination.

CLASS II.

College.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji ....Elphinstone.

CLASS III.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám...............Elphinstone.

II. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

(1.) LANGUAGES (English and Latin).

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A. ⎫ In English.
RAYMOND WEST, B.A.......... ⎭

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. .... ⎫ In Latin.
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A .... ⎭

Passed the Examination.

College.

Pandit, Shankar Pándurang ....Elphinstone.

(2). HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

RAYMOND WEST, B.A. .... } In History and
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. .... } Philosophy.

Passed the Examination.

College.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak .... Elphinstone.
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan ...... Free Gen. As. Inst., Bom.

(3). MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D .... } In Mathematics and
The Rev. C. D. DuPORT, M.A. .. } Natural Philoso-
phy.

Passed the Examination.

College.

Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra .... Poona.

III. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 1865.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. .... } In English, & in Elementary History & Geography.
R. G. OXENHAM, B.A. ....

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.............. } In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A. ....

N. FERNANDES, Esq. .... } In Portuguese.
S. A. DeCARVALHO, G.G.M.C........

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . . . .
BALA MANGESH WAGLE, M.A. . . . . . . } In Maráthi.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. . . . . . .
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A. } In Gujaráti.

The Rev. WILLIAM BEYNON . . . .
Mr. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA. . . . . } In Canarese.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.. . . .
A. FAULKNER, Esq. . . . . } In Hindustani.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN
   MUNDLIK . . . .
CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI,
   B.A. . . . . } In Sindhi.

The Rev. C. D. DuPORT, M.A. . . . . . .
F. J. CANDY, M.A. . . . . } { In Mathematics and Elementary Natural Science.

111 Candidates passed.

IV. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS,
DECEMBER 1865.

EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M.B. . . . .
R. WEST, B.A., ... } In English.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . . . .
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D. . . . . } In Sanskrit.

R. G. OXENHAM, B.A. . . . .
W. A. EAST, B.A. . . . . } In Latin.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.. . . .
VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, B.A. . . . . } In Maráthi.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. . . . .
NAGINDAS TULSIDASS MARPHATIA, B.A. } In Gujárati.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN
   MUNDLIK . . . .
CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI,
   B.A. . . . . } In Sindhi.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ....　}
MUSSA KHAN, Esq. ....　} In Persian.

The Rev. W. BEYNON ....　..........　}
Mr. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA......　} In Canarese.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A. ....　{ In Mathema-
PROF. KERO LAKSHUMAN CHHATREY..　{ tics and Geo-
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　{ graphy.

The Honorable Colonel W. F. MAR-　}
　RIOTT......................　} In Logic.
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. ......　}

R. WEST, B.A. ....　}
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A. ....　} In History.

The Rev. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A.....　}
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. ....　} In Butler.

26 Candidates passsd.

———

V. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., MARCH 1866.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A. ....　}
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ....　} In English.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ..　}
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D. ....　} In Sanskrit.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D ....　}
J. KING, M.A. ....　} In Latin.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.....　}
MAHADEVA GOVIND RANADE, M.A. ..　} In Maráthi.

The Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ....　}
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A.　} In Gujaráti.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　{ In Mathema-
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M. A............　{ tics and Na-
The Rev. C. D. DUPORT, M.A. ......　{ tural Philoso-
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　{ phy.

The Rev. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A .....
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. .... } In History.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. ....
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. .... } In Logic and Moral Philosophy.

The Honorable Colonel W.F. MARRIOTT,
R. WEST, B.A. .... } In Political Economy.

R. HAINES, M.B. ....
NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C. .... } In Chemistry.

Passed the Examination.

DIVISION II.

	College.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakháráin	Elphinstone.
Garud, Dhondu Shámaráo	Ditto.
Káné, Mahádéva Vishnu.	Ditto.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo	Poona.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Ditto.
Paránpyé, Shivrám Bápuji	Ditto.
Thákur, Bálláji Bábáji	Elphinstone.
Udásá, Yashwant Anandráo	Ditto.
Unvála, Jamshédji Navaroji	Ditto.
*Rahimatulah Muhammad	Ditto.

II. LAW.
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF LL.B.
EXAMINERS.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.
J. P. GREEN, LL.B.
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

---

* Surname not known.

Passed the Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ránadé, Mahádéva Govind . . . . Govt. Law School.
Wáglé, Bálá Mangesh . . . .   Ditto.

II. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.
EXAMINERS.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.

J. P. GREEN, LL.B.

J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

Passed the Examination.

CLASS I.

Ránadé, Mahádéva Govind . . . . Govt. Law School.

CLASS II.

Wáglé, Bálá Mangesh . . . . Govt. Law School.

III. MEDICINE.
I. FIRST L.M. EXAMINATION,
DECEMBER 1865.

EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M.B. . . . . } In Materia Medica
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D. . . . . . . }   and Botany.

R. HAINES, M.B. . . . . } In Anatomy and
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. . . . . }   Chemistry.

Passed the Examinatin.

FIRST DIVISION.   *College.*

Gonsalves, J. F. . . . . Grant College.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim . . . . : . . . . . .   Ditto
Pereira, Mathias Francisco. . . . .   Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

College.

Girdharlál Ratanlál .... Grant College.

II. SECOND L. M. EXAMINATION.
DECEMBER 1865.
EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M.B.	In Physiology and General Anatomy.
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E	
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E..........	In Surgery.
F. S. STEDMAN, Esquire	
T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.	In Medicine.
W. DYMOCK, B.A	
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	In Medical Jurisprudence.
C. JOYNT, M.D....................	
F. S. STEDMAN, Esquire, ...	In Midwifery.
F. G. JOYNT, Esquire..........	

Passed the Examiation.

FIRST CLASS.

College.

Baptista, Paulo Maria.......... Grant Medical College.

I. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.
MARCH 1866.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D.

Scholarship awarded to   *College.*

Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra .... Poona.

17 BU

DEGREES CONFERRED.

April 6th, 1866.

LL.B.

First Division.

1. Ránadé, Mahádéva Govind, M.A., Govt. Law School.
2. Wáglé, Bálá Mangesh, M.A., Govt. Law School.

M.A.

College.

1. Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak, B. A. . . . . Elphinstone.
2 Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra, B.A... Poona.
3. Bhandárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál B.A. Elph. & Poona.
4. Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, B.A. . . . . Elphinstone.
5. Páthak, Vithal Náráyan, B.A. . . . . . Free Gen. As.
Inst., Bombay.

B.A.

Second Division.

College.

1. Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám . . . . Elphinstone.
2. Garud, Dhondu Shámaráo . . . .   Ditto.
3. Káné, Mahádéva Vishnu. . . . .   Ditto.
4. Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo. . . . . .   Poona.
5. Naik, Balvant Sitárám . . . .   Ditto.
6. Paranjpye, Shivrám Bápuji. . . . . Ditto.
7. Thákur, Bálláji Bábáji . . . . Elphinstone.
8. Udása, Yashvant Anandráo . . . . . .   Ditto.

College.

9. Unvála, Jamshédji Navaroji .... Elphinstone.
10. *Rahimatula Muhammad .... Ditto.

L.M.

FIRST CLASS.

College.

1. Baptista, Paulo Maria .... Grant Medical.

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* Surname not known.

XI.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	,,	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	,,	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	,,	5,000
V.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	,,	4,500
			——— 44,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	,,	1,200
III.	University Library Building	,,	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	,,	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University..	,,	1,200
			——— 5,02,400

Total.... Rs. 5,46,900

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

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ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1866.		Rs. a. p.
1865.			Aug.	By Balance in the	2,391 15 0
Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account....................	2,276 15 0	31.	Bank of Bombay..	
Nov. 23.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 31th March 1865 to 30th Sept. 1865......	70 0 0			
Dec. 31.	„ Interest on Deposit Account at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1865..........	22 0 0			
June 30.	„ Ditto ditto at ditto from 1st January to 30th June 1866.....	23 0 0			
	Total....Rupees	2,391 15 0		Total..Rupees	2,391 15 0

CR.

For the Board of Accounts,

A. J. HUNTER.

August 31st, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

University Registrar.

II.—MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

DR.   CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1865 Oct. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account	388 0 0	1866 Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay..	388 0 0
	Total....Rupees	388 0 0		Total....Rupees	388 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,   GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

A. J. HUNTER.   University Registrar.

August 31st, 1866.

III. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1865 Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account.	681	0	0
Nov. 13.	,, Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st Feb. 1865 to 31st July 1865.... Rs. 100 0 0 Deduct Income Tax ...... ,, 3 0 0	97	0	0
	Total....Rupees	778	0	0

CR.

Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1866 April 9.	By one Cheque Book of 25 Cheques.	1	9	0
,, 12.	,, Amount paid to the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., as Examiner in 1866 .... Rs. 280 0 0			
,, 17.	,, Ditto to J. G. Bühler, Esq., Ph. D., as Examiner in 1866.. ,, 280 0 0	560	0	0
Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay.	561 216	9 7	0 0
	Total....Rupees	778	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,

A. J. HUNTER.

August 31st, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

IV.—HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

DR.   CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1866.		Rs. a. p.
1865. Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	196 4 6	Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	196 4 6
	Total..Rupees..	196 4 6		Total....Rupees	196 4 6

For the Board of Accounts,
A. J. HUNTER.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

August 31st, 1866.

V.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 17th March 1866 to 31st August 1866.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.						Rs.	a.	p.
1866 Mar. 17.	To Amount received from His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur..........	4,500	0	0	1866 July 16.	By amount paid for one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36 for Rupees 4,500 at 89¾ per cent. ..Rs. 4,038 12 0						
						,, Interest due on ditto from 31st March 1866 to 16th July 1866 .. ,,	53	0	0			
						,, Commission and Deposit fee on ditto .... ,,	12	4	0			
					Augt 31.	Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..				4,104 396	0 0	0 0
	Total....Rupees	4,500	0	0		Total....Rupees				4,500	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,

A. J. HUNTER.

August 31st, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND.

(Rs. 1,00,000).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1865 Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account	1,06,000 0 0	1866 Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay..	1,08,635 0 0
1866 April 4.	,, Interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 4th October 1865 to 4th April 1866, on Rs 1,03,000......	2,575 0 0			
	,, Ditto at 4 per cent. for ditto from ditto to ditto on Rs. 3,000	60 0 0			
	Total.. Rupees	1,08,635 0 0		Total....Rupees	1,08,635 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

W. J. HUNTER.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

August 31st, 1866.

II.—UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

(Rs. 1,200).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

Dr.				Cr.		
Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1865 Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay..........	82 7 4	1866 Jan. 27.	By Bill of Exchange for £5-14-0 to Messrs. Halfhide and Standish for making two brass blocks engraved with the Arms of the University, &c., at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.......	54 7 1	
			Feb. 2.	,, Messrs. Brown and Co.'s Bombay Customs, &c.........	19 8 0	
				,, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s Carriage and Insurance (in part)	8 8 3	
	Total....Rupees	82 7 4		Total....Rupees	82 7 4	

For the Board of Accounts,
A. J. HUNTER.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

August 31st, 1866.

III.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1865 Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account......	2,16,013 2 4	1866 Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	2,21,373 6 6
	,, Interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 6th Oct. 1865 to 6th April 1866 on Rs. 2,08,000.	5,200 0 0			
	,, Interest at 4 per cent. per ditto from ditto to ditto on Rs. 8,013-2-4	160 4 2			
	Total.... Rupees	2,21,373 6 6		Total.... Rupees	2,21,373 6 6

For the Board of Accounts,
A. J. HUNTER.

August 31st, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

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IV.—THE RAJABAI TOWER (WITH CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS).

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.

Dr.   Cr.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1865 Oct. 31st.	To Balance in the Asiatic Banking Corporation as per last account	2,08,000 0 0	1866 Jan. 9.	By amount paid for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 93,500 at 102½, and for interest due thereon	1,02,165 3 4
1866 Jan. 5th.	„ Interest at 8 per cent. per annum from 4th July 1865 to 4th January 1866 on Rupees 2,00,000	8,000 0 0	„ „	Ditto for Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 50,000 at 107¾, and for interest due thereon	
„ 6th.	„ Interest at 2 per cent. per annum from 6th September 1865 to 6th January 1866 on Rs. 8,000	53 7 10	„ 10.	Ditto for Government 5 per cent. Pro-	57,633 10 2

missory Notes for Rs. 15,000 at 102½, and for interest due thereon	16,020	13 4
Ditto for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 35,000 at 102¼, and for interest due thereon	37,384	10 8
„ 31. „ Fee for depositing Government Promissory Notes in the Bank of Bombay ..	20	0 0
Aug. 31. Balance in the Bank of Bombay	2,829	2 4
Total....Rupees	2,16,053	7 10

Total....Rupees 2,16,053 7 10

For the Board of Accounts,
A. J. HUNTER.

August 31*st*, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

V.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS *from 31st October 1865 to 31st August 1866.*

DR.   CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1865		Rs. a. p.
1865 Oct. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account.	610 7 0	Aug. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	616 7 0
Dec. 31.	,, Interest on Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum...............	6 0 0			
	Total.... Rupees	616 7 0		Total.... Rupees	616 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
A. J. HUNTER.

August 31st, 1866.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

XII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1865-66.

THE FIFTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees, was held on the 6th April 1866, at five o'clock, in the Town Hall, which was arranged nearly in the same manner as on former occasions. The attendance of visitors, as usual, was very large. Lady Frere, and the Misses Frere, and the gentlemen accompanying them, occupied the seats fronting the University Semicircle on the east side; and His Highness the Tumongong of Johore, and His Highness Meer Hassan Ali, and some of their suites, occupied the corresponding seats on the west side.

At five minutes past five o'clock the south-east door of the Hall opened to admit the Senate in procession, when all present arose and remained standing, while the procession moved along the east aisle to the north end, and then turning to the west, proceeded as far as the central north door, when turning south, and passing round the statue of Lord Elphinstone, it advanced through the central path to the University Semicircle, on reaching which, the Fellows, hitherto walking in pairs, separated and stood in two rows facing inwards, while the Chancellor (preceded by the Silver Mace, which was carried by the Junior Fellow,) passed on to his seat, followed by

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the officers of the University and the other Fellows in the order of precedence, who filed off to their seats on the right and left of the Chancellor's chair.

The members of the Senate present on this occasion were

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Ex. Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR.

Sir A. Grant, Bart., LL.D.

·DEANS.

R. T. Reid, LL.D.

The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

R. Haines, M.B.

SYNDICS.

The Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A.

R. West, B.A.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Andrew Grant, Esq.

Karsandás Madhavadás, Esq.

REGISTRAR.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.

The Right Reverend Walter Steins, D.D.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, } Members of Council.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, }

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Advocate General.

The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter,   } of the
The Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy, } Legislative
                                    } Council.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., M.I.C.E.,	M. Stovell, M.D.,F.R.C.P ;
The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.,	Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.;
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.,	J. P. Hughlings, B.A.;
F. J. Candy, M.A.,	A. R. Scoble, Esq.;
The Rev. A. Aitken,	Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq. ;
V. Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.,	The Rev. Dhanjibhai Navaroji ;
N. Fernandes, Esq.,	C. Gonne, Esq.;
T. C. Hayllar, Esq.,	H. E. Jacomb, Esq.;
R. G. Oxenham, B.A.,	H. Coke, M.A.;
Dhanjibhai Framji, Esq.,	Muncherji Byramji Cola, M.D. ;
E. I. Howard, M.A.,	J. Cruickshank, M.D.;
E. H. Percival, Esq.,	R. A. Dallas, LL.D.;
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.,	Dhanjibhai Framji, Esq.;
A. N. Hojel, Esq.,	Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq.;
Dustoor Peshuton Byramji, Esq.,	J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.;
Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.,	The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.;
The Rev. C. Gilder.	

On the east and west of the University Semicircle, raised seats were constructed in the aisles which were occupied by the Graduates at the University and by the Candidates for the Degrees, wearing the robes proper to their respective Degrees.

All the members of the Senate being seated, the Dean of the Faculty of Law—Richard Tuohill Reid, Esq., Doctor of Laws,—rising, supplicated the first grace of the Senate as follows :—

" MR. CHANCELLOR,—On behalf of Mahádéva Govind Ránadé, of the Government Law School, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his Admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Whereupon the Chancellor put the question : " Doth it please you that this grace be passed ?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said " This grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of each of the other candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Licentiate of Medicine; the Dean in the Faculty of Arts—the Reverend John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society—supplicating for the Candidates in Arts; and the Dean in the Faculty of Medicine—Robert Haines, Bachelor of Medicine—supplicating for the candidates in Medicine.

When all the graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented each Candidate separately in the following words :—

" Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you [stating Candidate's name and college], who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of [stating the particular Degree], to which I pray he may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words; " By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you [mentioning the Candidate's name and college], to the Degree of [mentioning the particular Degree]; and I charge you that ever in your life you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the sane time presented the Graduate with the Certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the University Registrar, Robert Sharpe Sinclair, Doctor of Laws, arose, and in a loud voice made declaration of them, as follows :—

" I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred ;—

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Ránadé, Maháadéva Govind, M. A., Government Law School.

2. Wágle, Bálá Mangesh, M. A., Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1. Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak, B. A., Elphinstone College.

2. Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra, B. A., Poona College.

3. Bhandárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál, B. A., Elphinstone and Poona Colleges.

4. Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, B. A., Elphinstone College.

5. Páthak, Vithal Náráyan, B. A., Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, Elphinstone College.

2. Garud, Dhondu Shámaráo, Elphinstone College.

3. Kané, Mahádéva Vishnu, Elphinstone College.

4. Mánker, Ganpatráo Amritráo, Poona College.

5. Naik, Balvant Sitárám, Poona College.

6. Paranjpyé, Shivrám Bápuji, Poona College.

7. Thakúr, Bálláji Bábáji, Elphinstone College.

8. Udása, Yashvanta Anandráva, Elphinstone College.

9. Unvála, Jamshédji Navaroji, Elphinstone College.

10. —— Rahimatulah Muhammad, Elphinstone College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. Baptista, Paulo Maria, Grant Medical College. "

The Registrar then read the following Report :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees. It chiefly consists of the principal results of the examinations held during the year ; the number of meetings held by the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, and Boards of Examiners ; the chief alterations introduced or recommended to be introduced in the regulations in reference to the times of holding the Examinations, and to the courses of Examination in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering, and in the regulations respecting recent endowments to the University; with a list of the endowments and benefactions made since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees.

A. EXAMINATIONS.

1. *Matriculation Examination.*—At this examination, which was held in November 1865, 282 Candidates were examined, of whom 111 passed the examination. Of these, 90 were Hindus, 18 Parsees, 2 Muhammedans, and 1 a Jew.

The following information as to their place of education is collected from the candidates' own letters of application for permission to attend the examinations :—

25 from Poona High School.

18 „   Elphinstone High School.

11 from   Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

7   „   Poona Free Church Mission Institution.

6   „   Surat High School.

4   „   Belgaum Sirdars' High School.

4   „   Dhoolia High School.

4   „   G. P. College (and formerly Ahmedabad High School).

3   „   Ratnagiri High School.

2   „   Ahmedabad High School.

2   „   Bombay Proprietary School.

2   „   Cowasjee Jehangier N. Z. Madrissa.

2   „   Elphinstone College.

1   „   Ahmedabad High School (and formerly G. P. College).

1   „   Broach Government English School.

1   „   Elphinstone College (and formerly Surat High School).

1   „   Engineering College (and formerly Poona High School).

1   „   Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (and formerly Poona High School).

1   „   Ditto (and formerly Nassick English School).

1   „   Grant College (and formerly Elphinstone Institution and College).

1   „   General Assembly's Institution.

1   „   Hydrabad High School.

1   „   Poona College.

1 from Poona College (and formerly Belgaum
          Sirdars' High School).

1   „   Poona Vernacular College.

1   „   Ratnagiri High School (and formerly
          Sawuntwadi English School).

8   „   Private Tuition.

II. *First Examination in Arts.*—There were 47
Candidates, of whom 26 passed the examination. Of
these 13 were from Elphinstone College, 12 from
Poona College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 18 being Hindus, 7
Parsees, and 1 a Sindhi.

III. *Examination for the Degree of B. A.*—
There were 23 candidates, of whom 10 passed the
examination, who were all placed in the second
division. Of the successful candidates, 7 were from
Elphinstone College, and three from Poona College;
8 being Hindus, 1 a Parsee, and 1 a Khoja Muhammedan.

IV. *Examination for Honours in Mathematics
and Natural Philosophy.*—At this examination 2
candidates from Elphinstone College were examined.
They both passed the examination; one Shápurji
Hormasji Pátack, B.A., being placed in the first
class, and the other, Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi,
B.A., being placed in the second class.

V. *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in
English and Latin.*—There were 2 Hindu candidates from Elphinstone College, of whom one
passed the examination.

VI. *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in
History and Philosophy.*—There were 3 candidates,
of whom two passed the examination. Of these one

was from Elphinstone College, and the other from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. They were both Hindus.

VII. *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*—There were 2 candidates, of whom one passed the examination. He was a Hindu, from Poona College.

VIII. *Examination for the Degree of LL.B.*— At this the first examination in Law held by the University, 2 candidates from the Government Law School were examined, both of whom passed the examination, and were placed in the first division. They were Hindus.

IX. *Examination for Honours in Law.*—The 2 candidates who were placed in the first division at the examination for LL.B., presented themselves at this examination for honours in the following subject, viz. :—

"The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions."

Of these one, Mahádéva Govind Ránadé, M. A., was placed by the Examiners in the first class, and the other, Bálá Mangesh Wáglé, M. A., in the second class.

X. *First L. M. Examination.*—There were 5 candidates for this examination from Grant Medical College, 4 of whom passed the examination, 2 being Portuguese, 1 a Hindu, and 1 a Muhammedan. Of these 3 were placed in the first division, and the fourth in the second division.

XI. *Examination for the Degree of L. M.*—There was one candidate from Grant Medical College. He passed the Examination and was placed in the first class. He was a Indo-Portuguese.

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XII. *Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.*—Two candidates presented themselves for examination. The scholarship was awarded to Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, B.A.; and honourable mention was made by the Examiners of the answering of Shankar Pándurang Pandit, B.A.

B. UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

During the past year the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 54 ; of which 3 have been meetings of the Senate, 20 meetings of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 4 of the Faculty of Law, 4 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 6 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering ; the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

C. ALTERATIONS IN THE BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. An amended scheme of the times of holding the examinations in the several Faculties has been recommended by the Syndicate to the Senate, and approved by the latter body, whereby all the examinations will be concluded before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and in ample time to make the necessary arrangements for the conferring of the Degrees, which in future will take place on the second Tuesday in January.

2. Improvements in the regulations in History and some branches of Mathematics for the B. A. examination have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council. And some alterations in the subjects for the honour examination in Mathematics have been recently made by the Senate, and will be soon submitted for the approval of Government.

3.   Alterations in the regulations for conducting the ordinary and the honour examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws have been approved by the Senate, and will be soon submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

4.   A new set of regulations in Civil Engineering introducing the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering and retaining that of Master of Civil Engineering, have been recommended to the Senate for adoption in the room of the regulations in Civil Engineering at present in force.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that the Poona Engineering College has been added during the past year to the list of Colleges recognised by the University.

5.   A new set of regulations for the recognition of Institutions in the different Faculties, has been approved by the Senate, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

6.   The Regulations for the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships (to be afterwards mentioned) have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and will come into operation at the next Matriculation Examination.

7.   Regulations have been drafted for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, which will be shortly submitted for the approval of the Senate.

D. ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

1.   Shortly after the lamented death of the late Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett, who was an original Fellow of this University, his son, Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esquire, " wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last

42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered for the acceptance of the Senate six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of the value of Rs. 25, and three of Rs. 20 a month. One of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College in Art recognized by the University.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was resolved :—" That the liberal benefaction of Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esquire, be accepted, with the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay."

2. His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, being " desirous of encouraging English education in Kattiawar," lately offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a native of Kattiawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—" That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

3. Two sets of the Greek and Latin Authors—the one of the " Regents" Classics, the other of the edition of Tauchnitz, and formerly belonging to the late Dr. Hawtrey, have been recently offered for the acceptance of the Senate by T. Chisholm Anstey, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—

"That Mr. Anstey's handsome gift be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

4.   The Syndicate regrets that some of the University endowments have remained inoperative.

1st.   The Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, which is still unapplied for.

2nd.   The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, for which there have been as yet no competitors.

3rd.   The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, which has this year been unawarded, owing to the inferior quality of the poems sent in.

5.   Designs for the University buildings have recently arrived from England.   No time will be lost in carrying out the intentions of the munificent donors as far as the means at the disposal of the University will allow.

The Syndicate cannot conclude this report without an expression of feeling at the untimely decease of the late Vice Chancellor, the Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, after a brief tenure of office, during which his refined accomplishments and judicial equability of mind endeared him to the University.

The Chancellor then said :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen of the Senate, —I believe we may congratulate the University that the time has now come when it is no longer necessary for any one speaking from this chair to discuss points of merely speculative and theoretical interest, since the actual working of the University and the practical details of its management afford ample grounds for consideration at the great meeting of the University when we count up our gains and losses of the bygone year, and review the past with the

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practical determination that the result shall influence our action for the future.

There appears from the report which has just been read by the Registrar to have been a moderate, steady, and satisfactory amount of progress achieved during the year. There has been an increase in the number of students matriculated. There were 282 candidates, of whom 111 passed this year, against 241 candidates, of whom 109 passed last year. In this respect, the only noticeable feature is the great increase this year in the number passed for matriculation by the Poona High School and the Free General Assembly's Institution, and the large number of Institutions which have lately sent one or more successful candidates. This is satisfactory progress when we remember how lately the Elphinstone College and School were almost the only institutions which educated up to the matriculation standard. I am especially glad to welcome two distinguished students of the University as the first to take the degree of Bachelor of Laws. I on a former occasion referred to the great value of the strict and regular study of theoretical law to the educated youth of India, and of the great practical importance to the country of a body of students who should add a sound theoretical knowledge of law to a good general education. I trust the time is not far distant when Government and those who have the task of testing the claims of candidates for admission to the native Bar, and of selecting Judges to sit on the native Bench, will be able to substitute the University stamp of merit and qualification for the present imperfect departmental tests and examinations. I am also glad to see the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanscrit scholarship awarded to a worthy candidate. I trust the day is not far

distant when we shall find the Parsees of this University devoting to the study of their ancient and sacred languages some such attention as their learned Hindu brethren devote to Sanskrit. The two fields of study have much in common, and though we may not hope to recover from the lost treasures of ancient Persian and Assyrian literature anything approaching in quantity or value to the stores of Sanskrit learning, yet there is enough to be done to fire the ambition of scholars who trace the history of their race and faith back to the early days of Persia and Assyria.

In speaking of the year's progress I used advisedly the words "moderate and satisfactory;" but I would not have it supposed because I use no stronger terms that I doubted the progress being quite as great and rapid as is consistent with permanence and healthy growth. Whatever doubt may formerly have been felt on the subject, it is now beyond question that this University has taken deep root among the institutions of Western India, that the rising generation of educated natives is deeply impressed with an enthusiastic desire to obtain the benefits of University education and the honours which the University can bestow; and our danger is now, not that the University should languish as an exotic unfitted for this soil and climate, but that its too luxuriant growth should make too rapid a display of flowers and leaves while it fails to bring much valuable fruit to perfection. I believe that for some time to come, our main difficulty will be to maintain the high standard of University learning, and to discourage all attempts, by lowering that general standard, to increase immediate and apparent results without corresponding security for the completeness of the work done. And this brings me to notice a

discussion in which we have all lately taken an interest regarding the University standards as applied to Oriental learning. It was maintained with great ability by one of our most valued Fellows, of whose claim for respect on account of his great and varied learning we cannot speak too highly, that there was something defective in our University system, because we did not educate Sanskrit scholars up to the standards of the old Shastris; and some fear was expressed of a supposed intention to substitute a comparatively easy classical language like Latin for the venerable mother of Indian tongues.

The answer to the first objection is that, in the words which I have heard used by our learned Vice-Chancellor, the object of this University, as in England, is to establish a standard for the education of *men*—not as mere means of teaching *savans*. I trust that the two objects are not entirely incompatible. I look to this University as a great means of arresting the lamentable decline in the knowledge of the ancient languages of India, and I trust that there are pupils of this University who will rival the profound learning of the Shastris of old ; but let us ever remember our primary object is to educate men, men fitted for every walk of life in which high education is needed, complete as far as the University can make them in every moral and intellectual faculty— and not to produce prodigies of learning in one particular branch, the especial cultivation of which renders them necessarily defective in general adaptation to the business of the world. So with the study of Latin. No one, I hope, would ever dream of comparing it as a language in completeness, in copiousness, or in all that constitutes the perfection of language, with Sanskrit; but while there is a large majority of Indian youth to whom the study of

Sanskrit is natural as the classical language of their country and mother tongue, there are many for whom it has no special fitness, compared with a language like Latin, which has for centuries been the classic language of all the great nations of Europe. There are, I trust, many students in this University who will find in the study of Latin all the benefit that has been experienced by the great students of Europe for the last eighteen centuries; but it is no part of our object to purchase this benefit by the sacrifice of aught that is fairly due to Sanskrit.

In reviewing our losses and our gains during the past year, there is nothing of more permanent interest than the fluctuations of the governing body of Fellows. It is a necessity of our position that every year should give us cause to note the loss of several who at our previous meetings were active and matured members of the Univerity : some removed by death, some by the inevitable fluctuations of the public service, or by change of residence. We have sometimes the pleasure, as in the case of my honoured colleague, to welcome back to the body of resident and active Fellows, those who had taken a prominent share in the labours of the University in its earlier years, and who while absent from among us have borne an honourable and distinguished share in the government of sister institutions in other parts of India. And, in all cases, we have done our best to supply by fresh additions to the number of Fellows our losses during the past twelve months; and by adding the names of discreet and learned men, fitted by their ability, learning and influence to give weight to the deliberations and action of the Senate, we have hoped to make up, as far as possible, for the injuries inflicted on us by time. But there are some losses

which we cannot hope to replace. The report which the Registrar has read alludes in fitting terms to the loss of our late Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Kinloch Forbes), and he could have no more fitting eulogy than the sorrow thus expressed, of the Senate over which he presided; but I may be pardoned if I point the late Mr. Kinloch Forbes out to those of my own country-men who desire to aid in the great work of the University, as a bright example of what they have it in their power to do. It was not his intellectual ability, great as that was, nor his learning and accomplishments, though we know them to have been profound and varied; but it was the innate English love of justice which, with such singular modesty, was his great characteristic, which gave him such a hold on the sympathy of all with whom he came in contact, and which was the true secret of his power. There is another name which we miss from this year's roll of Fellows, and which we could ill spare. I have elsewhere had opportunities of express-ing the obligations of Government to the late Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett in his general character as a public citizen, and I would now but allude to his loss as one of the earliest, ablest and most consistent promoters of native education in this Presidency, and one whom I would hold up to my young native friends as an excellent example of what an educated Hindu gentleman in the present day may achieve—always cautiously and wisely progressive, liberal as well as conservative, careful of the wants and wishes of his own community, yet never unmindful of the good of the community at large. I feel certain, Sir, that even without the appropriate movement to his memory which the Registrar's report records, the name of such a man will not easily pass from our remembrance. (Applause).

The Chancellor having finished his address, re-sumed his seat, and after a short pause, rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

Then the Chancellor (preceded by the Mace bearer) and Senate retraced in procession the route by which they had entered (the assembly remaining standing in their places) and withdrew from the Hall through the south-east door.

XIII.

List of Examiners, 1866-67.

I. ARTS.

I. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1866.

(1.) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A. .... } In English.
W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A. ....

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A. .... } In Latin.
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A. ....

(2). HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. .... } In History and
W. WEDDERBURN, B.A. .... } Philosophy.

(3). MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E. .... { In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
PROF. KERO LAKSHMAN CHHATRE ..

II. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,
1866.
EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. . . . . K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	} In English.
R. G. OXENHAM, B.A. . . . . JOHN NUGENT, C.S.	{ In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *nivá voce* in English.
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F R.S. . F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.	} In Sanskrit.
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A. . . . . W. A. EAST, B.A	} In Latin.
N. FERNANDES, Esq. . . . . S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.	} In Portuguese.
Lieut. G. A. JACOB . . . . BALA MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B. .	} In Marathi.]
The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. . . . . . . NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A.	} In Gujerathi.
The Rev. W. BEYNON . . . . Mr. VIRABHADRA MADIVALLAYYA	} In Canarese.
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . A. FAULKNER, Esq	} In Hindustani.
CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A. . . . . RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA	} In Sindhi.
H. COKE, M.A. PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.	} In Arithmetic and Algebra.
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I. . . . . JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	{ In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

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III.   FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS,
1866.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.	} In English and History.
W. WEDDERBURN, B.A.	
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.	} In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	
W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.	} In Greek and Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A.	
R. H. PINHEY, C.S.	} In Marathi.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A. ...	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ..	} In Gujerathi.
MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A	
The Rev. W. BEYNON	} In Canarese.
Mr. VIRABHADRA MADIVALLAYYA	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S..	} In Hindustani.
A. FAULKNER, Esq.	
F. J. CANDY, M.A.	{ In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.	{ In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D...........	{ In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
J. B. LYON, Esq.	

IV. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. .... } In English and
W. WEDDERBURN, B.A. .... } History.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.. } In Sanskrit.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D. .... }

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A. .... } In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A. .... }

R. H. PINHEY, C.S................ } In Marathi.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A... }

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.. } In Gujerathi.
MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A. }

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.. } In Persian.
A. FAULKNER, Esq.. .... }

CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI,
  B.A. .... } In Sindhi.
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH
  VAIDYA .... }

Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E. .... { In Mathema-
F. J. CANDY, M.A. .... { tics and Na-
                                   { tural Philo-
                                   { sophy.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A......... { In Logic and
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A. .... { Moral Philo-
                                  { sophy.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A............. } In   Political
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq. .... } Economy.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D. .... { In Chemistry,
J. B. LYON, Esq. .... { Heat and
                                  { Electricity.

II. LAW, 1865.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

III. MEDICINE, 1866.

I. FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. .. } In Anatomy.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M B. ...... }

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D. .... } In Chemistry.
J. B LYON, Esq. .... }

G C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.... } In Botany and in Materia Medica.
W. DYMOCK, B A............ } teria Medica.

II. SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B. ...... } In Physiology and in General Anatomy.
W. DYMOCK, B.A............ } General Anatomy.

F. J. JOYNT, Esq. .... } In Medicine.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B. ...... }

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.... } In Surgery.
J. B. LYON, Esq. .... }

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D. ...... } In Medical Jurisprudence.
J. B. LYON, Esq. .... } dence.

F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S....... } In Midwifery.
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. .... }

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1866.

I. FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A. . . . . PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M I. . J B. LYON, Esq.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I. . D. RICHMOND, B.A., C.E.	In Engineering.

V. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1866.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.,F.R.S.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

Examination Papers,
1865-66.

Examination Papers.

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1. No Candidate is to bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall.

2. No Candidate is to speak, *on any account*, to another Candidate, during the Examination.

3. Write the *number* of your table, and *your name*, beginning with *surname*, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such cases mark the pieces of paper in succession, *a, b, c, &c.*

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follow :—

> 1*st*. The number of your table.
> 2*nd*. Your name, beginning with surname.

9. No candidate is to leave his seat till the clock strikes 1 or 5, as the case may be.

I.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN ARTS, 1865.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES.
No Candidates.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.
No Candidates.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.
R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.
No Candidates.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Monday—20th November 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Given the vertical angle and area of an isosceles triangle, it is required to construct it. **8**

2. Two circles intersect in A and B. At A the tangents AC, AD, are drawn to each circle and terminated by the circumference of the other. If BC, BD, be joined, show that AB, or AB produced, will bisect the angle CBD. **8**

3. To inscribe a circle in a given sector of a circle. **7**

4. Straight lines are drawn from a given point to the circumference of a given circle and are cut in a given ratio; find the locus of the points of section. **10**

5. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles. **7**

6. If any number of points on a straight line be taken as poles, their polars with respect to a given circle pass through the pole of the straight line. **10**

Explain the principle called "the method of reciprocation." **10**

7. If a parabola roll upon another equal parabola, the vertices originally coinciding, the focus of the rolling parabola will trace out the directrix of the given parabola. **8**

8. In the ellipse, if the semi-diameter CD be conjugate to CP, then CP is conjugate to CD. **6**

9.   If through any point chords be drawn to an **9**
ellipse, the ratios between the rectangles contained by
the segments of those several chords will be respec-
tively equal to the ratios between the squares of the
semi-diameters parallel to them.

10.   If tangents be drawn at the vertices of the **7**
hyperbola and of the conjugate hyperbola, the dia-
gonals of the rectangle so formed will be asymptotes to
the hyperbola.

11.   If from the extremities of any diameter of **10**
an equilateral hyperbola lines be drawn to any point
in the curve, they will be equally inclined to the
asymptotes.

MONDAY—20th November 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.; REV. C. D. DuPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Solve the Equation $\dfrac{a+\sqrt{x}}{a-\sqrt{x}} - \dfrac{a-\sqrt{x}}{a+\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{5}{6}$.   **6**

2.   Required the minimum value of the expression   **6**
$\dfrac{(a+x)(b+x)}{x}$, x alone being variable.

3.   If S_1 be the sum of n arithmetical means   **8**
between a and b, and S_2 the sum of n arithmetical means
between $\dfrac{1}{a}$ and $\dfrac{1}{b}$, then $S_1 : S_2 :: ab : 1$.

4.   Investigate the number of different combina-   **9**
tions of n things taken 1, 2, 3,.... n at a time, where
p things are of one sort, q of another, and r of
another.

1 ex^*

5. N is a number of $n+1$ digits in the scale of **10** notation whose radix is r; R_1 is the remainder after the sum of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, &c. digits has been divided by $r+1$; R_2 is the remainder after the sum of the 2nd, 4th, 6th, &c. digits has been divided by $r+1$; and R is the remainder after the number N has been divided by $r+1$: show that $R_1 - R_2 = R$.

6. Show how to transform an equation of n **9** dimensions into one whose roots are each less than or greater than those of the proposed equation by the same quantity; and apply your result for the transformation of the equation

$x^5 + 5x^4 + x^3 - 16x^2 - 20x - 16 = 0$ into one whose roots shall be greater by unity than those of the given equation.

7. Eliminate θ from the equations

$(a + b) \tan (\theta - \phi) = (a - b) \tan (\theta + \phi)$, and   **8** $a \cos 2\phi + b \cos 2\theta = c$.

8. Prove that $(\cos \theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta$ **8** $+ \sqrt{-1} \sin n\theta$, where n is fractional and positive.

9. Sum the series

$a \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{3} a^3 3\theta$ —&c. ad inf.   **9**

10. Prove that the area of a spherical triangle is   **9** proportional to its spherical excess.

11. Given A the obliquity and b the right as-   **8** cension, show how c the longitude of the Sun and a the declination may be determined.

12. In a spherical triangle if C and c remain con-   **10** stant, whilst a and b receive the small alterations δa and δb,

$$\text{then } \frac{\delta a}{\sqrt{1 - n^2 \sin^2 a}} + \frac{\delta b}{\sqrt{1 - n^2 \sin^2 b}} = 0,$$

$$\text{where } n = \frac{\sin C}{\sin c}.$$

Tuesday—21st November 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that a couple (of equal and parallel **6** forces acting towards opposite sides of a line transverse to their directions) is equilibrated not only by a couple of equal forces directly opposed, but also by the latter couple when transferred, in parallel directions, to any other point of the same axis, or to any parallel axis, or when turned round its axis in any angle whatsoever.

2. Show that the method of the composition and **8** resolution of forces by the parallelogram may be extended to the moments of couples in any planes.

Ex. If three couples of forces act each in a plane at right angles to the planes of the other two couples, and if the values of the forces and of the transverse distances be respectively

$$P =5 \text{ lbs. } d =12 \text{ feet,}$$
$$P' =7 \text{ ,, } d' =10 \text{ ,,}$$
$$P'' =8 \text{ ,, } d'' = 9 \text{ ,,}$$

find the resultant moment in magnitude and position.

3. Prove that any number of forces applied to the **10** points of an invariable system, if not in equilibrium, are reducible in general to a single force and single couple.

If a homogeneous spherical mass M at rest were struck by a force F whose direction was distant from the centre by the perpendicular distance D, state the resulting motions.

4. The conditions of equilibrium are given in **9**
general by *six* equations : write them down and explain
them.

Show how in particular cases the number of these
conditions is reduced.

5. Give the equations of the centre of gravity. **14**
Find by integration the centre of gravity of an arc *s*
of a circle whose equation is $y^2 = r^2 - x^2$.

Find by integration the centre of gravity of the
portion of a parabola $(y^2 = px)$ intercepted between
the abscissa and an ordinate.

6. A body weighing 13 lbs. moving at the rate of **7**
6 miles per hour overtakes a body of 5 lbs. moving
(in the same right line) at the rate of 2 miles an hour,
and their relative coefficient of elasticity is $\frac{3}{8}$; find
their velocities after impact.

7. Given the velocity of projection and the per- **8**
pendicular distance of the point of projection from a
given plane, determine the direction of projection such
that the projectile may strike the plane at the greatest
possible distance.

8. A ball is shot horizontally from a point one mile **8**
above the plane of the horizon, determine the velocity
of projection which will make it describe a circular
orbit round the centre of the earth (supposed to be
a homogeneous sphere, and without any atmosphere).

9. Derive the expression for the time of oscillation **11**
(through very small arcs) of the simple pendulum.

A pendulum vibrates seconds on the surface of
the earth ; at what distance from the centre would
it vibrate minutes ?

10. Prove by integration that if the force varies **19**
inversely as the square of the distance from the centre
of force, the orbit must be a conic section, of which
the focus is the centre of force.

Distinguish the cases in which the curve is the
ellipse, hyperbola, or parabola.

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.; REV. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   If a cubical vessel be filled half with mercury **7** and half with water, determine the ratio of the pressure on the sides to the pressure on the base, the density of mercury being to that of water as $m : 1$.

2.   In Bramah's Press, if the radii of the cylinders **7** be 2 inches and 1 foot respectively, the length of the pump handle 3 feet, and the distance of the pump from the fulcrum of the handle 4 inches, determine in what proportion the power is increased.

3.   Investigate an expression for the relation be- **9** tween the Elastic Force, the Density, and the Temperature of any gas.

4.   Define the Meta-Centre; and show how its **8** position enables us to determine the nature of the equilibrium of a floating body.

5.   Find the analytical conditions of equilibrium **10** for a fluid mass every particle of which is acted upon by given forces.

Hence prove that at all points in a surface of **9** equal pressure the resultant of the forces is perpendicular to the surface.

6.   Explain carefully the terms—*Caustic Surface,* **5** *Primary and Secondary focal lines, Circle of least confusion*.

If a small oblique pencil be reflected at a spheri- **7** cal surface, find the distances of the primary and secondary foci from the point of incidence of the axis.

7.   Determine the angle under which a given **6** object at a given distance will be seen by the eye when

viewed through a concave lens ; and deduce the con-
ditions under which the image will be (a) magnified
and (β) inverted.

8.   Two astronomical Telescopes of given power   **7**
are placed with their axes in the same straight line,
and the object-glass of one towards the eye-glass of the
other ; find the magnifying power of the combination.

9.   Rays issuing from a luminous point in the axis   **8**
of a concave-convex thin lens are incident upon the
lens. A portion of the rays that enter the lens proceeds
at once through the second surface ; a second portion
however does not escape till it has been twice inter-
nally reflected ; a third portion not till four times
reflected, a fourth portion not till six times ; and so
on : show that a row of images whose distances from
the lens are in harmonical progression will be formed.

10.   A pencil of light is refracted directly through   **9**
two thin lenses in contact, find the condition of
achromatism.

Describe carefully the spectrum.   **8**

Wednesday—*22nd November* 1865.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

ANALYTICAL CONICS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.　Derive the relations that must exist among the **9** constants of the equation

　　$A x^2 + B xy + C y^2 + D x + E y + F = 0,$

　　that it may represent

　　　　(*a*)　an *Ellipse,*
　　　　(*b*)　an *Hyperbola,*
　　　　(*c*)　a　*Parabola.*

　　Determine the species of the curves whose equations are

　　(1)　$2 x^2 + 4 xy + 7 y^2 - 3 x + 7 y - 2 = 0,$
　　(2)　$x^2 - 8 xy + 16 y^2 - 8 x + 3 y - 5 = 0.$

2.　Prove that plane curves whose equations are **9** of the second degree have in general *one* and *only* one centre ; and find the co-ordinates of this centre.

　　Is the Parabola, then, strictly speaking, a *non-central* curve ?

3.　Derive the equation of the polar of any **8** point x', y', in reference to the curve

　　$A x^2 + B xy + C y^2 + D x + E y + F = 0.$

　　Hence show that *if any point x', y', be taken on the polar of the point x'', y'', the polar of x', y', must pass through x'', y''.*

4.　Derive an expression for the radius of curvature **8** of the ellipse in terms of the normal and the angle between the normal and the focal radius.

Hence give an elegant geometrical construction of the radius of curvature.

5.   What is the business of the Differential Calculus, and what that of the Integral Calculus ?   **11**

Define carefully the *Differential Co-efficient*, and derive the differential co-efficient of a^x .

What is the geometrical signification of the differential co-efficient of the ordinate with respect to the abscissa of a plane curve ?

6.   If $f\,x$ be the differential co-efficient of $F\,x$, show *analytically* that   **12**

$$\int_a^b fx \cdot dx = F\,b - F\,a,$$

and give a *geometrical* illustration of this theorem. State carefully the principle which is involved in the demonstration.

7.   Derive Taylor's and Sterling's theorems, and develope e^x in powers of x, e being the Napierian logarithmic base.   **11**

8.   Write the development of   **8**

$$f(x + x', y + y')$$ in ascending powers of x and y;

and apply the theorem to the transformation of the general equation of a curve of the second degree to parallel axes through a new origin.

9.*   Find the maximum and minimum values of $u = 3x^4 - 16x^3 + 6x^2 + 72x - 1$.   **12**

When will $u = x^4 + y^4 + 4xy - 2y^2$ be a maximum or minimum ?

N.B.—* Of the last four questions (9, 10, 11, 12), any two at the option of the candidate, and *only two*, are to be answered.

10. Derive the differential expression for the radius **12** of curvature at any point of a plane curve.

Integrate the differential equation when the radius of curvature is constant.

11. Transform $p = \dfrac{x\,\dfrac{dy}{dx} - y}{\left\{ 1 + \left(\dfrac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ **12**

    into a function of r and θ,

    being given $x = r \cos \theta$ and $y = r \sin \theta$.

12. Find the integral of **12**
$$\frac{(6\,x^2 + 13\,x - 43)\,dx}{x^3 - 13x - 12},$$

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA, BOOK I., §§ I.—III.,

AND ASTRONOMY.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. ; REV. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a right line A E and a curve A B C, both **8** given in position, cut each other in a given angle A, and if the right lines B D and C E, meeting the curve in B and C, make with the line A E any other given angle, then if the points B and C move together up to A, the areas of the triangles A B D and A C E will be to each other ultimately in the duplicate ratio of the sides.

2. The evanescent subtense of an angle of contact, in all curves having finite curvature at the point of

    2 *ex*

contact, is ultimately in the duplicate ratio of the subtense of the conterminous arc.

3. Demonstrate, after the manner of NEWTON, **20** *each* of Kepler's *three* laws, and state what must be the physical facts from which they result.

4. State and explain some of the proofs, from the **10** science of mechanics, of the earth's rotation.

5. Enumerate the several corrections which are to **6** be applied to observed, and to registered, Right Ascensions and Declinations of celestial objects ; and briefly state the facts which occasion the necessity for each of these corrections.

6. Find the refraction on the hypothesis of a **15** homogeneous atmosphere.

Determine the co-efficient of refraction from observations of circumpolar stars, and state its value.

7. Find the increase by parallax of the Moon's **7** diameter.

8. Find the annual parallax of a fixed star in latitude and longitude. **8**

9. Explain the phenomenon of the aberration of a **11** fixed star.

Determine the orbit which a star appears to describe about its real position (arising from aberration).

10. Find when Venus appears brightest, on the **8** supposition that Venus and the Earth describe circles round the sun.

II.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1865.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES.

EXAMINERS.

In English.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A.; Raymond West, B. A.

In Latin.

W. Wordsworth, B. A.; Rev. R. Stothert, M. A.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

Raymond West, B. A.; W. Wordsworth, B.A.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; Rev. C. D. DuPort, M. A.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

No Candidates.

BRANCH I.—ENGLISH AND LATIN.

Monday—20*th November* 1865.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS—PAPER I.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; R. West, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Describe the process by which the now **10** generally received text of the Canterbury Tales has been arrived at.

2.   Illustrate from Chaucer the statement that **10** "the crowds of French words which were from time to time imported were themselves made subject either immediately or by degrees to the laws of the same (Saxon or early English) idiom."

3.   Paraphrase the following passage in prose or **8** (preferably) in verse :

" A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple
  Of which achatours mighten take exemple
  For to be wys in beyying of vitaille.
  For whethur that he payde, or took by taille,
  Algate he wayted so in his acate,
  That he was ay biforn and in good state.
  Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
  That such a lewed mannes wit schal pace
  The wisdom of an heep of lernede men ?
  Of maystres hadde moo than thries ten,
  That were of lawe expert and curious ;
  Of which ther were a doseyn in an house,
  Worthi to be stiwardes of rente and lond
  Of any lord that is in Engelond,
  To make him lyve by his propre good,
  In honour detteles, but if he were wood,
  Or lyve as scarsly as he can desire ;
  And able for to helpen al a schire

> In any caas that mighte falle or happe ;
> And yit this maunciple sette here aller cappe."

Remark on the scansion of   **2**
   " Worthi to be stiwardes of rente and lond"
                 and
   " And yit this maunciple sette here aller cappe."

   4. Comment on the Grammar of the following : **10**

     (*a*) "Or if men smot it with a yerde smerte."

     (*b*) " And when he rood men might his bridel
          heere."

     (*c*) " And busily gan for the soules prey"
         " Of hem that gaf him wherwith to scolay"

     (*d*) " A voys he hadde as smale as eny goot"

     (*e*) " Which, that he saide, was oure lady veyl :"

   5. Give the Etymology of the following words : **10**
decoy, yeoman, spicery, nostril, gossip, mester, cape,
not, clever, genteel.

   6. Point out the chief peculiarities of the style of **5**
Sir Thomas Brown's writings.

   7. What evidence do you gather from the *Religio* **7**
Medici that it was or was not intended for publication ?

   8. Account for the popularity of the work both in **8**
England and on the Continent of Europe, and show
what advance in knowledge, if any, may justly be
attributed to the *Religio Medici*.

   9. Trace the influence of the Classical element in **10**
English in any writer (with whom you are familiar)
anterior to Sir Thomas Brown ; cite from his works
examples of corrupt English in Construction and
Etymology.

   10. " I do not envy the temper of crows and daws,
nor the numerous and weary days of our fathers before
the flood. If there be any truth in astrology, I
may outlive a jubilee ; as yet I have not seen one re-
volution of Saturn, nor hath my pulse beat (30) years,
and yet, excepting one, have seen the ashes of, and left

   2 *ex**

under ground, all the Kings of Europe; have been contemporary to three Emperors, four Grand Signiors, and as many Popes. Methinks I have outlived myself, and begin to be weary of the sun; I have shaken hands ʼwith delight in my warm blood and canicular days; I perceive I do anticipate the vices of age; the world to me is but a dream or mock-show, and we all therein but pantaloons and anticks to my severer contemplations."—*R. M., Sec. XLI.*

    a. Explain the allusions and expose any **5** errors you detect in Science or History in the above passage.

    b. Explain fully the meaning of the words **7** *temper, vices, pantaloons, anticks,* and cite passages from any other author to exemplify the use of any of them in the same or a like sense.

    c. Explain accurately the sentence " *I have* **5** *shaken hands with delight in my warm blood and canicular days.*

MONDAY—20th November 1865.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS—PAPER II.

REV. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A.; R. WEST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

    1. Name the English Ladies of wit and letters **8** contemporary with Johnson. What influence did he impart to Hannah More's writings? what Lady had most influence over his opinions?

    2. It is said that Johnson in his Satires drew **10** characters from life. What character did he assign to Garrick? Collect his opinion of the great actor from " Boswell's Life."

3. Compare the style of the "Rambler" with that **12** of the "Spectator;" show which has had the more lasting influence upon the English Language.

4. Show what the charm is in the composition of **10** Boswell's Life of Johnson; what great fault has been alleged against it considered as a Biography?

5. Give Johnson's opinions on the following sub- **10** jects: (1) Religious orders; (2) The original dif- ferences of men's abilities as compared with those caused by Education; (3) Usury Laws; (4) Slavery: (5) Luxury.

6. (a) Give an analysis of the character of **5** Bottom.

(b) Point out the relation of the play of **5** "Pyramus and Thisbe" to the main action of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

7. Explain fully the allusions in the following **10** passage:

> *Oberon.* ——————
> ——————————— " Thou remember'st
> Since once I sat upon a promontory,
> And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
> Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath
> That the rude sea grew civil at her song,
> And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
> To hear the sea-maid's music.
>
> *Puck.* I remember.   [not,)
> *Obe.* That very time I saw, (but thou could'st
> Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
> Cupid all arm'd: a certain aim he took
> At a fair vestal throned by the west;
> And loos'd his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
> As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts:
> But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
> Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
> And the imperial votaress passed on,
> In maiden meditation, fancy free.

> Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell :
> It fell upon a little western flower,—
> Before, milk-white ; now purple with love's wound,—
> And maidens call it love-in-idleness."

8. How do the dramas of " A Winter's Tale" and **10**
" Troilus and Cressida" illustrate the general principles
on which Shakspere proceeded in making use of
popular fictions for the purposes of his plays, both as
to the combination and course of the action, and as to .
the nature of the characters represented ?

9. Explain and illustrate where necessary by refer- **10**
ences to other passages :

(a) ——— ——— " imagined worth
   " Holds in his blood such swoln and hot dis-
      course,
   " That 'twixt his mental and his active parts,
   " Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
   " And batters 'gainst itself.

(b) " Omission to do what is necessary"
   " Seals a commission to a blank of danger."

(c) *Ulyss.* " She will sing any man at first sight.
   Ther. " And any man may sing her if he
   can take her cliff ; she's noted."

(d) " Instance, O instance, strong as Pluto's
      gates."

(e) " What glory our Achilles shares from
      Hector,
   " Were he not proud, we all should share
      with him."

(f) " I have bobbed his brain more than he has
      beat my bones."

(g) ——— " our parents' noble names,
   " In whose success we are gentle."

(h) ——— " I was never curst,
   " I have no gift at all in shrewishness."

(i) " She respects me as her only son."

(*j*) ———— " man how dearly ever parted
" How much in having, or without, or in,
" Cannot make boast to have that which he hath."

10.   (*a*) Compare the use of the pleonastic " that"   **5**
in Chaucer with Shakspere's usage and with that of
the present day.

(*b*)   Give the history of the word " its."   **5**

———

Tuesday—21*st November* 1865.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

LATIN BOOKS—Paper I.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.; Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Give the character of Atticus as drawn by Cor- **10**
nelius Nepos.

Quote some expressions of Cicero referring to the
death of Cæsar.

2.   Translate Hæc ad te scripsi apposita secunda **14**
mensa.   Describe the arrangements of the cœna.

Antonius, accepta grandi pecunia, fixit legem, a dic-
tatore comitiis latam, qua Siculi cives Romani.   What
connexion had Cicero with Sicily ?

Translate : Quintus filius ad patrem acerbissimas
literas misit, quæ sunt ei redditæ cum venissemus in
Pompeianum ; quarum tamen erat caput Aquilliam
novercam non esse laturum.   Sed hoc tolerabile fort-
asse, illud vero ? se ab Cæsare habuisse omnia, nil a
patre, reliqua sperare ab Antonio.

How was Atticus connected with Quintus Cicero ?

3.   Quote some expressions of Cicero referring to **10**
Antony, Brutus, Dolabella, and Octavius.

Translate : Tertio Nonas, vesperi a Balbo redditæ
mihi literæ fore Nonis senatum ut Brutus in Asia, Cas-

sius in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem
mittendum curarent. O rem miseram ! primum ullam
ab istis, dein si aliquam, hanc legatoriam provinciam·

What position did Antony occupy at this time ?

4.   Explain the following : (*a*) non modò versura   **8**
verum etiam venditione, si ita res cogit, nos vindicabis.

(*b*)   Quod vero scribis te magis et magis delectari
    O Tite si quid ego, addis mihi scribendi alacritatem.

(*c*)   Tà περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος quatenus Panætius absolvi
    duobus, illius tres sunt·

5.   Liberalia tu accusas, quid fieri tum potuit ? jam   **8**
pridem perieramus, meministi ne te clamare causam
periisse si funere elatus est.   At ille etiam in foro
combustus, laudatusque   miserabiliter,   servique et
egentes in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi.

Describe the transactions here referred to.

6.   Translate :

Primus Othoni fiduciam addidit ex Illyrico nuntius,   **20**
jurasse in eum Dalmatiæ ac Pannoniæ et Mæsiæ le-
giones.   Idem   ex Hispaniâ adlatum ; laudatusque
per edictum Cluvius Rufus ; et statim cognitum est
conversam ad Vitellium Hispaniam.   Ne Aquitania
quidem, quamquam a Julio Cordo in verba Othonis
obstricta, diu mansit·   Nusquam   fides aut amor ;
metu ac necessitate huc illuc mutabantur.   Eadem
formido provinciam Narbonensem ad Vitellium vertit,
facili transitu ad proximos et validiores.   Longinquæ
provinciæ, et quidquid armorum mari dirimitur, penes
Othonem   manebant :   non   partium   studio :   sed
erat grande momentum in nomine urbis ac prætextu
Senatûs ;   et   occupaverat   animos   prior   auditus.
" Hist. I, 76.

Explain the construction of *obstricta* in this pas-
sage.   Translate *hortatur, imperat, quæ in rem sunt.*"
"*Sensit miles in tempus conficta.*"   How may *per*,
in "*per edictum*," be translated ?   Has it the same

sense as in the preceding chapter, "Prætoriani quos, *per* simulationem officii, legatis Otho adjunxerat?" What other meaning than the one in the text has the word *prætextus* in the Latin of this period?

7. What do you learn from Tacitus about the **10** government of the provinces? Quote what he says about Egypt, and the scheme of government adopted by Augustus for that country.

8. Translate :   **10**

    (*a*) Terra finesque, quæ ad Orientem vergunt, Arabiâ terminantur; a meridie Ægyptus objacet; ab occasu Phœnices et mare : septentrionem a latere Syriæ longe prospectant. Corpora hominum salubria et ferentia laborum : rari imbres, uber solum : fruges nostrum ad morem præterque eas balsamum et palmæ.

9. Translate :   **10**

    (*a*) Omnes que conquiri et interfici jussit Vitel-lius non honore Galbæ sed tradito principibus more, munimentum ad præsens in posterum ultionem :

    (*b*) Ceterum ut transmittere in Italiam impune et usui foret, scriptum Aponio Saturnino, cum exercitu Mæsico celeraret. Ac ne inermes pro-vinciæ barbaris exponerentur Principes Sarma-tiarum Iazygum penes quos civitatis regimen, in commilitium adsciti; plebem quoque et vim equitum, qua sola valent, offerebant : remissum id munus, ne inter discordias externa moliren-tur, aut majore ex diverso mercede, jus fasque exuerent.

Whence did the Roman Emperors derive their title Princeps? What is the primary meaning of molior? Illustrate its meaning in the above by quotations from other writers. What is meant by jus and fas here?

Tuesday—21st November 1865.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

LATIN BOOKS—Paper II.

W. Wordsworth. B.A.; Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam **8**
    Propter aquam.

Give examples of this use of propter.

> Nonne vides cum præcipiti certamine campum
> Corripuere, ruuntque effusi carcere currus ?

Explain carcere.

II. Primus Erichthonius currus et quatuor ausus **10**
     Jungere equos.

What is a chariot with four horses called ? What
places are mentioned by Virgil as famous for their
breed of horses ?

> Plausæ tonitum cervicis amare.

What are the original and secondary meanings of
plaudere ?

Translate :

III. Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo cum densus ab oris **12**
      Incubuit, Scythiæque hyemes, atque arida differt
      Nubila, tum segetes altæ campique natantes
      Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summæque sonorem
      Dant sylvæ, longique urgent ad littora fluctus.

How are horreo and horridus used in Virgil ?

Translate :

> Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis,
> Injusto sub fasce viam cum carpit, et hosti
> Ante expectatum positis stat in agmine castris.

Put ante expectatum into the common prose idiom.

Quote an expression from the third Georgic where non æquus is used as injustus is here.

IV. Aërii mellis. Explain aërii. Vescumque **10**
 papaver.

Quote from the third Georgic a similar use of vescus.

Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent ;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.

In what other book of Virgil are these lines found ?

V. Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis. **10**
Quote from the third Georgic an expression resembling this.

Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum
Pleias, et oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes ;
Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi piscis aquosi
Tristior hybernas cælo descendit in undas.

What seasons are meant ?

VI. Translate—   **8**
Milia frumenti tua triverit area centum
Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus ; ut si
Reticulum panis venales inter onusto
Forte vehas humero, nihilo plus accipias quam
Qui nil portârit. Vel dic, quid referat intra
Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum an
Mille aret ? At suave est ex magno tollere acervo,
Dum ex parvo nobis tantumdem haurire relinquas
Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris ?

Parse triverit in the above. In what other form **8**
might the supposition in this clause have been expressed ?

Illustrate by examples the different cases of the preposition inter.

Write a short explanatory note on the construction of *viventi* in the above.

 3 *ex*

VII. Write a short account of Roman Satire.   **8**
How far may the Romans claim originality in this
branch of literature ?

VIII. Translate—   **8**

> Quid faciam ? Saltat Melonius, ut semel icto
> Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis :
> Castor gaudet equis : ovo prognatus eodem
> Pugnis : quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
> Milia.   Me pedibus delectat claudere verba
> Lucili ritu nostrum melioris utroque.
> Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim
> Credebat libris, neque si male cesserat, unquam
> Decurrens alio, neque si bene : quo fit ut omnis
> Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
> Vita senis.   Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus
>   anceps.

What is meant by the votiva tabella ?   Quote a
passage in illustration from the Odes.   What is the
derivation and meaning of the word ritus ?

Decline senis and anceps.

IX.   Quote passages illustrating Horace's love of   **5**
a country life.

X.   Explain the following expressions, and quote
where you can the context.   " Cæna dubia verniliter,"
" Matutinus pater," " Anyti reus," " Ante gravem
solem," " Hoc erat in votis," " Angulus, qui nuncd e-
normat agellum," " Agit lætum convivum."

XI.   What are the reasons for the use of the sub-   **8**
junctive in the following ? (translate the passages.)

> (a) Namque esto, populus Lævino *mallet* honorem
>   Quam Decio mandare novo, censorque moveret
>   Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus.
>
> (b)   Sed ille
>   Si foret hoc nostrum fato delatus in ævum
>   Detereret sibi multa, recideret omne quod ultra
>   Perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo
>   Sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues.

(c) Per magnos, Brute, deos, te
     Oro, qui reges consueris tollere, cur non
     Hunc Regem jugulas ?

————

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRANSLATION.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ; REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(a.) Si res suum nomen, et proprium vocabulum   **10**
      non habet, ut pes in navi, ut nexum quod per
      libram agitur, ut in uxore divortium; necessi-
      tas cogit, quod non habeas, aliunde sumere :
      sed in suorum verborum maxima copia tamen
      homines aliena multo magis, si sunt ratione
      translata, delectant. Id accidere credo, vel
      quod ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire
      ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere :
      vel quod is qui audit alio ducitur cogitatione,
      neque tamen aberrat, quæ maxima est delecta-
      tio ; vel quod singulis verbis res et totum simile
      conficitur ; vel quod omnis translatio, quæ
      quidem sumta ratione est, ad sensus ipsos admo-
      vetur, maxime oculorum, qui est sensus acer-
      rimus.

(b.)   Avia Pieridum peragro loca nullius ante   **15**
      Trita solo : juvat integros accedere fontes,
      Atque haurire ; juvatque novos decerpere flores,
      Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam,
      Unde prius nulli velarint tempora Musæ.
      Primum quod magnis doceo de rebus, et arctis
      Relligionum animos nodis exsolvere pergo,
      Deinde, quod obscura de re tam lucida pango,
      Carmina museo contingens cuncta lepore.
      Id quoque enim non ab nulla ratione videtur.

Nam veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes
Cum dare conantur prius oras pocula circum
Contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore,
Sic ego nunc quoniam hæc ratio plerumque videtur
Tristior esse, quibus non est tractata, retroque
Vulgus abhorret ab hac, volui tibi suaviloquenti
Carmine Pieridis rationem exponere nostram.

(c.)   Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spretare videris   **10**
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus,
Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico :
Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
Non ita nutritus.   Fuge quo descendere gestis
Non erit emisso reditus tibi.   "Quid miser egi."
" Quid volui ?" dices ubi quis te læserit : et scis
In breve te cogi cum plenus languet amator,
Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur
Carus eris Romæ donec te deserat ætas ;
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.
Ridebit monitor non exauditus ut ille
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret.
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.

Hor. Ep. I. 20.

(d)   Aderat pugnantibus spectator populus, utque   **15**
in ludicro certamine, hos, rursus illos clamore
et plausu fovebat: quotiens pars altera incli-
nasset, abditos in tabernis, aut, si quam in
domum perfugerant, erui jugularique expostu-
lantes, parte majore prædæ potiebantur ; nam
milite ad sanguinem et cædes obverso ; spolia
in vulgus cedebant. Sæva ac deformis urbe
tota facies : alibi prælia at vulnera ; alibi bali-
neæ popinæque : simul cruor et strues corpo-
rum ; juxta scorta et scortis similes : quantum

in luxurioso otio libidinum : quicquid in acerbissimâ captivitate scelerum : prorsus ut eandem civitatem et furere crederes et lascivire.

Tac. Hist. III. 83.

(*b*)   Such is the description which the ancients **50** give us of this nation.   Its origin can only be conjectured.   Sprung from the   same cradle from which the Hellenic, Italian, and German peoples issued, the Kelts doubtless like these migrated from their eastern motherland into Europe, where at an early period they reached the western ocean, and established their head-quarters in what is now France, crossing to settle in the British Isles on the north, and on the south passing the Pyrenees, and contending with the Iberian tribes for the possession of the peninsula. This their first great migration flowed past the Alps, and it was from the lands to the westward that they first began those movements of smaller masses in the opposite direction —movements which carried them over the Alps and even over the Bosphorus, and by means of which they became and for many centuries continued to be the terror of the civilised nations of antiquity, till the victories of Cæsar and the frontier defences organized by Augustus for ever broke their power.

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ORIGINAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

REV. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A. ; R. WEST, B.A.

In Prose :--

The influence of Chaucer on English Literature.

In Verse:—

The (last) battle of Pánipat.

BRANCH I.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY—20*th* *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PAPER I.

R. WEST, B.A.; W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What was the origin of the War of the Spanish **10** Succession, and the conditions accepted by France at the Peace of Utrecht ?

II. At what objects did Sir Robert Walpole aim **10** during his long administration, and with what success ?

III. On what grounds and by whom was Sir **10** Robert Walpole's administration principally opposed in Parliament and the country ? What was the scope of Lord Bolingbroke's *Patriot King ?*

IV. Where did Dean Swift pass the last years **8** of his life ? What do you know about the occasion and consequences of the *Draper's Letters ?*

V. Describe the clan system as it existed in the **12** Highlands of Scotland in the reign of George II. Compare also the so-called loyalty of the clans to the Stuarts with the contemporary Jacobitism in England.

VI. What additions to her Colonial Empire did **8** England make in the eighteenth century ?

VII. On what grounds were France and Austria **10** allied in the Seven Years' War ?

VIII. Mention the principal military disasters of **10** the English in the American War. To what causes may they be attributed ?

IX.   Write a brief sketch of the financial condition **12** of France under Louis XVI.

X.   On what ostensible grounds did England **10** and the French Republic go to war in 1793? Could Mr. Pitt, in your opinion, have preserved peace between the two nations?

Monday—20th *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Paper II.

R. West, B.A.; W. Wordsworth, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   What evidence have we of a remarkable influ- **10** ence of the English intellect on the French in the first forty years of the Eighteenth Century?

II.   In what wars did France engage between 1756 **10** and 1789? Had they directly or remotely any influ- ence on the events that followed?

III.   What was the Parliament of Paris in its **10** origin and later functions? what part did it play under Louis XV. and XVI.? Describe the striking scene at its last meeting.

IV.   What were the character and aims of the **10** Austrian and Spanish Governments under Joseph II. and Charles III.? Draw the character of the former.

V.   Mention in the order of their succession the **15** administrations which held office during the first twenty-five years of the reign of George III., and show that the power of the crown during that period had increased in a marked degree.

VI. What policy did Edmund Burke advocate in the debates on the taxation of America? What celebrated man published two pamphlets on the opposite side?

VII. Who were the chiefs of English literature   **6** after the death of Alexander Pope? To whom did he leave his papers?

VIII. What influence had the Theory of the   **8** Wealth of Nations on contemporary statesmen?

IX. What evidence have we of a decayed state of   **15** the English Church and of Christian belief generally under George II.? To what great religious movement did that decay lead? Write the early history of that movement.

X. On what historical works does the fame of   **8** Voltaire as an historian rest?

Tuesday—21st November 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

R. West, B.A.; W. Wordsworth, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that Politics may be reduced to Science.   **10**

2. What are the chief advantages of an hereditary   **10** aristocracy in a free state?

3. "We are therefore to look upon all the vast   **10** apparatus of our government as having ultimately no other object or purpose but the distribution of justice."

By what arguments has this theory of the ends of government been supported, and in what respects is it defective?

4. Illustrate the application of the method of   **10** agreements and the method of differences to Politics.

5. State and examine the four necessary bounds **10** assigned by Locke to the exercise of the legislative power.

6. What are the principal arguments that have **10** been used for and against " Divine Right" and an " Original Contract" as a basis of government?

7. What is the principle of the " Balance of **10** Power"? Mention some of the most remarkable instances of a policy founded on it in ancient and modern times.

8. Montesquieu contends that there are countries **10** to which commerce is disadvantageous. State the arguments urged in support of this view and their refutation.

9. What great economical benefit beyond the im- **10** mediate profits realized arises to a community from the engagement of a considerable number of its members in mercantile pursuits?

10. "The great number of people and their greater **10** industry are serviceable in all cases.. . . . . But the greater plenty of money is very limited in its use, and may even sometimes be a loss to a nation in its commerce with foreigners."

Separate the true from the false elements in the above passage.

Tuesday—21st November 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

R. West, B.A.; W. Wordsworth, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What other branches of knowledge besides **10** Logic admit of being viewed either as Sciences or Arts ? State what is the real reason why systems of *precepts* require to be distinguished from systems of *truths*.

II. What is meant by the necessary phenomena of **10** thought ? Do these belong more properly to Logic or Psychology, and why ?

III. Briefly compare the Predicates and Categories **8** as arrangements of thought.

IV. What is the Nominalist view of the significa- tion of general terms ? Is it compatible with the re- tention of the *dictum de omni et nullo* as the basis of all reasoning ?

V. What thinker contended that the conclusions in **10** reasoning followed from the minor premises alone, and on what grounds ? Is his doctrine inconsistent with Mr. Mill's theory of the Syllogism ?

VI. " Definitions of names of really existing **10** objects include two propositions, one a definition, and another a postulate." What bearing has this asser- tion on the received theory of demonstration ?

VII. What are empirical laws, and what is the **10** real ground of their untrustworthiness for scientific purposes ?

VIII. Distinguish between *improbability before* **10** *the fact* and *improbability after the fact :* which of the two is always a ground for disbelief, and why ?

IX.   What fallacies fall under the head of Fallacies **10**
of Confusion ?   Distinguish them   from Fallacies of
Ratiocination, giving instances of each.

X.   Express syllogistically and examine the follow- **12**
ing arguments :—

> "The common argument that the decline of
> learning in Spain is due to the Inquisition is
> wholly untenable.   It is admitted by every
> one that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
> form the most brilliant era of Spanish litera-
> ture, and yet it was precisely in those centuries
> that the Inquisition was most active and most
> successful in   suppressing heretical writings.
> In   the eighteenth century the decline of
> Spanish learning began, but in that century
> the Inquisition was wholly quiescent, and little
> more than a shadow of its former self.   What
> kind of a cause we would ask is that which
> produces no effect while it is present, and only
> begins to operate the moment it has ceased to
> exist ?"

———

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

R. WEST, B.A.; W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   Mention the sources from which our knowledge   **8**
of the pre-Sokratic schools of philosophy is derived.

II.   What is known of the doctrines of Pythagoras   **10**
and the fortunes of the Society which he founded ?
To what famous religious association of modern times
has this last been compared, and why ?

III.   What philosopher, according to Aristotle, first **10** taught the unity of all things, that the All is one ? What influence had this doctrine on the contemporary theological conceptions ?

IV.   What place has Zeno of Elea in the History **10** of Logic ?

V.   When, and principally on what subjects, did **12** Democritus write ?   In what relations of contrast or development does his system stand to that of the Eleatic philosophers ?

VI.   Give a brief analysis of the Platonic composi- **12** tion known as the Apology of Sokrates.

VII.   What were the real grounds of the aversion **10** of the Athenian people to the negative procedure of Sokrates ?   Can they be explained, or in any measure justified ?

VIII.   Mention the principal facts known to us **10** about Plato.   On what evidence do we receive the works which bear his name ?   On what grounds has the work called the *Laws* sometimes been denied to be his ?

IX.   What is the distinction, made by Aristotle **10** between Speculative and Practical Philosophy ? Mention the sciences which fall under one or other of these divisions.

X.   On what grounds did some of the ancient **8** Church Fathers assert that Seneca was a Christian ? Write a short life of him.

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WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

R. WEST, B.A.; W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   In what relations did Philosophy stand to **12** Theology in the age of Charlemagne, and again later in that of Louis IX. ? Illustrate your answer by reference to the writings of Alcuin and Aquinas.

II.   Who was Anselm ? By what two treatises is **10** he now chiefly remembered ? What proof did he propose of the being of God ?

III.   What improvements in Formal Logic were **8** made during the Middle Ages ?

IV.   Give some account of the anti-Aristotelian **10** movement in the sixteenth century.

V.   Give a list of the writings of Lord Bacon in the **10** order in which they were published, with the dates. Mention also the principal scientific discoveries which were made during his lifetime, and the view he took of them.

VI.   Write short biographical accounts of Male- **8** branche and Locke.

VII.   What do you understand by the term Ration- **12** alism ? What period of English history has been called the Rationalistic period ? Write a brief history of it.

VIII.   What is meant by the Relativity of Human **10** Knowledge ?   In what form was this doctrine held by the successors of Locke and by Kant ?

IX.   By what arguments did Kant endeavour to **10** prove the freedom of the will ? Was his freedom a real freedom ?

X.   State and criticize the doctrine of Utility in the **10** form in which it was taught by Paley.

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BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

N.B.—*The questions were the same as those for Honours in this Branch.* *See pp.* iv.—xiv.

III.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1865-66.
EXAMINERS.

Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. .... R. G. Oxenham, B.A.	In English, and in Elementary History and Geography.
R. S. Sinclair, LL.D. ...... W. A. East, B.A.	In Latin.
Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. .. Bala Mangesh Wagle, M.A.	In Marathi.
Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A. .... Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A.	In Gujarathi.
N. Fernandes, Esq. .... S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C..	In Portuguese.
Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S... A. Faulkner, Esq.	In Hindusthani.
Rev. William Beynon ...... Mr. Virabhadra Madivalaya.	In Canarese.
Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik .... Chuhermal Kundermal Panjabee, B.A.	In Sindhee.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A..... F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Mathematics and Elementary Natural Science.

MONDAY—20th November 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A ; R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   Paraphrase :   **30**

> When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
> I *all* alone beweep my outcast state,
> And trouble deaf heaven with my *bootless* cries,
> And look upon myself and curse my fate,
> *Wishing* me like to one more rich in hope,
> *Featured* like him, *like* him with friends possess'd,
> Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
> *With* what I most enjoy contented least,
> *Yet* in these thoughts myself almost despising,
> Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
> Like to the lark, at *break* of day arising
> From *sullen* earth, sings hymns at heaven's gate.
> *For* thy sweet love *remembered* such wealth brings
> That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

II.   Parse and explain the words printed in italics **10**
in the above passage given for paraphrase.

III.   Explain the grammatical terms : Inflection, **15**
collective nouns, nouns of multitude, case, tense, adjective, auxiliary verb.

IV.   Give the etymology of *govern, taint, duty,* **15**
period, monarch, style, superstition, public, ancient,
character.

V.   What are the different forms of the gerund in **10**
English ?

Write 6 sentences illustrating the use of the gerund.
In the two sentences (1) " Hunting is exciting, "
(2) "Seeing is believing, " state which are the gerunds
and which the participles.

4 *ex**

VI.   Mention ten verbs which have the same form   **10**
in the present and past tenses and in the past par-
ticiple.

VII.   Parse the words in italics in the following   **10**
sentences :—

    (1)   *The* more it rains the cooler *it* is.
    (2)   *To*-day is Monday.
    (3)   *There is* nothing here.
    (4)   No man *that* had any sense would agree
        with *that.*
    (5)   *It* is useless to ask me.

MONDAY—20*th November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   State briefly what you know of Pyrrhus, Camillus,   **10**
Hampden, Seleucus Nicator, Charles XII., and Nadir
Shah.

II.   What Kings of France were assassinated?   **6**
Who was Balthazar Gerard?

III.   For what events are the following places me-   **10**
morable: Quebec, Navarino, Pavia, Acre?

IV.   Name the Kings reigning in England, France,   **5**
Spain, and Sweden, in the year 1700.

V.   Describe shortly the terms of *either* the Quad-   **9**
ruple Alliance, or the Treaty of Campo Formio, or the
Treaty of Utrecht, or the Treaty of Westphalia. Give
the dates of *all* these Treaties.

VI.   Name the first monarch of each of the dynas-   **10**
ties of the Kings of England, and some of the events
which occurred in his reign, with dates.

I.   Name the principal towns on the banks of the   **4**
Rhine.

II.   Draw a map of France.   **20**

III.   State the geographical position of Tasmania   **6**
and New Zealand, and explain the names historically.

IV.   Name the rivers which fall into the sea on the   **4**
West Coast of India.

V.   What part of Asia is in the same latitude as   **3**
France ?

VI.   Name the principal seaports on the West   **4**
Coast of Great Britain.

VII.   What are the British possessions in North   **3**
America ?

VIII.   What is the difference between an *inland*   **6**
sea and a *lake?* Name the four largest lakes you know
of, in each case mentioning in what country the lake
you speak of is situated.

·TUESDAY—21*st November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. ; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Decline *deus* and *dea* throughout both num-   **7**
bers.

What was the original termination of the genitive
singular of the first declension ?   Give any examples
of it.

2.   Decline *leo*.   **7**

What are the *stems* of *virgo* and *caro*, and how do
they become modified in the oblique cases?   Give the
genitives singular and plural of these two words.

3. Decline either *flumen* or *semen*, marking the **6** quantities of the vowels throughout ;

And give the derivations of these two words.

4. Give the comparative and superlative degrees **10** (nominative singular masculine) of *pulcher, facilis, beneficus, benevolus, bonus, malus,* and *antiquus,* and mark the quantities of the vowels.

5. Give the *ordinal,* the *distributive,* the *multi-* **10** *plicative,* and the *proportional* numerals, and the *adverb,* corresponding to the cardinal *tres.*

6. State and exemplify the *different modes* of **11** forming the perfect active indicative.

Give examples of reduplicated perfects in all the four conjugations.

7. Give the indicative perfect first person singular, **13** the supine, and the present infinitive, active, of the following verbs :—

> *domo, lavo, poto,*
> *spondeo, moneo, deleo,*
> *jubeo, augeo, redeo,*
> *vivo, frango, parco,*
> *lego* and *intelligo.*

8. Give the derivations, and mark the quantities **10** of the vowels, of *advena, profuga, fidicen, tibicen, cœlicola, consul, exsul.*

9. Give the nominative case singular of all the **8** nouns that are derived from *audio,* marking the quantities of the vowels, and adding the significations.

10. Translate and distinguish **9**

   (*a*)   Alexander *primus* hoc fecit,
   (*b*)   Alexander *primo* hoc fecit,
   (*c*)   Alexander *primum* hoc fecit.

Translate the question and answer,

> " Who is it ? "
> " I know not who it is."

11.   Translate the following passage, and explain   **9**
what the *infinitive* and the *subjunctive* severally ex-
press in it :—

"Legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt: *sese parato sesse*
portas aperire, *quæque imperaverit* facere et L. Domi-
tium in ejus potestatem tradere.

TUESDAY—*21st November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.; W. A. EAST, B.A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate into Latin the following passage :—   **50**

It is said that when King Servius had finished his
reforms he had it in mind to resign the sovereignty,
and leave his great assembly to elect two chief magis-
trates to govern in his stead.   But he continued to
reign till he was murdered, like King Tarquinius be-
fore him.

From the two sons of King Ancus there was no-
thing to fear.   But Tarquinius Priscus had also two
sons, Lucius and Aruns, and Servius had two daugh-
ters.   So he married these two daughters to the two
young Tarquins, that they might become his succes-
sors, and might not be jealous of a stranger sitting
on their father's seat.   Now Lucius Tarquinius was
a proud and violent youth, but his brother Aruns was
mild and good.   So also the elder daughter of King
Servius was gentle, but her sister was ambitious and
cruel.   Servius therefore took care that Lucius, the
violent brother, should be married to the good sister,
and Aruns, the good brother, to the bad sister; for
he hoped that the good might prevail over the evil.
But Lucius and the younger Tullia conspired together,

and Lucius murdered his wife and Tullia murdered
her husband ; and then the two wicked ones were free
to work their will.

2.   Render into Latin—   **15**

    (*a*)   *You ought to study.*
    (*b*)   *You ought to have studied.*
    (*c*)   *You seem to me to have studied.*
    (*d*)   *I fear you have studied too much.*
    (*e*)   *I fear you have not studied sufficiently.*
    (*f*)   *Will you desire him to send the letter ?*
    (*g*)   *He has desired him to send the letter.*

3.   Translate into English the following passage :—   **35**

Planities erat magna, et in eâ tumulus terreus
satis grandis. Hic locus æquo fere spatio ab castris
utrisque aberat. Eo, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium
venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat,
passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit : item equites
Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ut
exequis colloquerentur, et præter se denos ut ad collo-
quium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eo ventum est,
Cæsar initio orationis sua senatûsque in eum beneficia
commemoravit ; quod rex appellatus esset a senatu,
quod amicus, quod munera amplissima missa ; quam
rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum
officiis consuesse tribui docebat : illum, quum neque
aditum neque causam postulandi justam haberet, bene-
ficio ac liberalitate suâ ac senatûs ea præmia consecu-
tum. Docebat etiam, quam veteres quamque justæ
causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent ;
quæ senatûs consulta, quoties, quamque honorifica,
in eos facta essent ; ut omni tempore totius Galliæ
principatum Ædui tenuissent, prius etiam quam nos-
tram amicitiam appetissent. Populi Romani hanc
esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo
sui nihil deperdere, sed gratiâ, dignitate, honore auc-
tiores velit esse.

Tuesday—21*st* *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

N. Fernandes, Esq.; S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. 'Aque especies de adjectivos pertencem os se- **6**
guintes nomes :

Algum, Qualquer, Imperial, Dois, Terceiro, Bom- **6**
baiense, e Inglez ?

2. 'Aque classe de pronomes pertence o seguinte :
Isto, Este, Quem, Tu, Aquelle ?

3. Dê-nos exemplos de tres positivos que formaõ o **6**
superlativo em *errimo*.

4. Sou amado, Cortaõ-se Arvores : dizei-nos aque **10**
classe de verbos pertencem estas phrazes, e como saõ
ellas formadas ?

5. 'Aque verbos, e à que modos destes, à que
tempos e conjugaçoens pertencem oque se segue :

Louvamos, Tem tu, Adquiriria, Sujeitarei, Amasse,
Recebendo, Vestido, Constranger, Tivesse querido,
Cégara, Fique.

6. 'Aque conjugaçaõ pertence o verbo *Por* dê-nos **6**
a razão.

7. " Dizem Joaõ ainda viver"—" Dizem Antonio **5**
ser prudente" : Em que caso se achão Joaõ e Anto-
nio, e qual a razaõ ?

8. Dizei-nos quaes saõ as partes ou palavras que **8**
na lingua Portugueza regem caso, e quantos saõ os
casos que são regidos ?

9. Dai-nos os nomes de algumas figuras de dicção, **10**
que nos authorizão a tirar alguma lêtra ou syllaba—e
exemplos dellas.

10. Dizei-nos quaes são as figuras que nos autho-   8
rizão a troca das lêtras, e dê-nos exemplos.

11. Concorrendo na oração dois sujeitos sendo um   5
da primeira pessôa do singular e o outro da segunda,
em qual dellas poremos o verbo? Dê-nos exemplo.

12. E concorrendo na Oração um sujeito da se-   5
gunda pessôa do singular com outro da terceira? Dê-
nos exemplo.

Paraphrasêe o seguinte :   15

" Tão cruel serás, que ao Pai a Filha arranques ?
" Se a te ser ja completa Espôsa, um lindo
" Infante me deixasseis, que esta mágoa,
" Surrindo me, ameigasse.... E co'as maons tenras
" Brincando co'estas cans, me olhasse rindo ....
" Mas, de ti, de mim, longe, em clima inhospito,
" Ou mar infesto de crueis Piratas,
" Soffrer eu minha Filha, alli, á mesa
" Servir féro Senhor, compor-lhe o leito, e ....
" Abra-se a Terra, sorva-me em seu seio,
" Antes que eu dor, tão agra em mim, consinta.
" Que rocha, aos Christaons deu taõ duro peito !
" Quão sévo, e inexoravel Deus adórão ! "

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

N. FERNANDES, Esq. ; S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Portuguese :—   **50**

The republic of letters is a very common expression among the Europeans, and yet when applied to the learned of Europe is the most absurd that can be imagined, since nothing is more unlike a republic than the society which goes by that name. From this expression one would be apt to imagine that the learned were united into a single body, joining their interests, and concurring in the same design. From this one might be apt to compare them to our literary societies in China, where each acknowledges a just subordination, and all contribute to build the temple of science, without attempting, from ignorance or envy, to obstruct each other.

But very different is the state of learning here ; every member of this fancied republic is desirous of governing, and none willing to obey ; each looks upon his fellow as a rival, not an assistant, in the same pursuit.

They calumniate, they injure, they despise, they ridicule each other ; if one man writes a book that pleases, others will write books to show that he might have given still greater pleasure, or should not have pleased. If one happens to hit upon something new, there are numbers ready to assure the public that all this was no novelty to them or the learned, that Cardanus, or Brunus, or some other author too dull to be generally read, had anticipated the discovery. Thus, instead of uniting like the members of a commonwealth, they are divided into almost as many factions as there are men, and their jarring constitu-

5 *ex*

tion, instead of being styled a republic of letters, should be entitled an anarchy of literature.

Translate into English :—   **50**

Se todos os filhos fossem como vós, submissos, obedientes, respeitosos, amigos, e carinhosos para com seus pais, escusado seria dar regras nem conselhos a este respeito ; como porém, ainda mal, nem sempre assim accontece, para que os maos exemplos não façaõ em vós alguma impressão, e para que um dia possais bem instruir vossos filhos, dir-vos-hei alguma couza dos deveres dos filhos para com seus pais.

A natureza gravou no coração do homem um preceito indestructivel que lhe diz continuamente que deve amar e venerar aquelles de quem recebeo a nutrição e tantos desvelos para chegar ao estado de poder viver por si mesmo. E a Religião, amiga do homem e desvelada pelo bem da sociedade, diz : Honrarás pai e mai ; como se dissesse : não basta amar aquem nós deo o ser, porque isso o diz a razão natural, porém he mister tributar lhes honra, respeito, obediencia, submissão ; ter delles cuidado, fazer lhes todo o bem que precizarem e nós lhes possamos fazer ; procurar seus interesses ; ainda em detrimento dos nossos ; defender a sua honra, sustentar seo bom nome ; occultar os seus defeitos, se por infelicidade lh'os conhecemos, ainda que nós fosse necessario tomar a capa nos hombros e com as costas viradas lançar lh'a em cima como fizerão os bons filhos de Noé. Isto he que se chama honrar pai e mai, isto é a que o Supremo Legislador nós ordena, e isto é o que estamos obrigados a praticar em consciencia, e não só em sua vida, mas ainda depois da morte quanto nós cumpra e as circumstancias permittão.

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR AND IDIOM.

REV. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; BALA M. WAGLE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*)   Give a complete list of the hard conso-   **10**
nants and of the soft consonants.

(*b*)   Give an example of each of the sounds of
the Maráthí nasal consonants as they occur in English
words.

(*c*)   Give the simple letters of which the follow-
ing compounds are formed :—ऐ, ओ, औ, ज्ञ, क्ष.

(*d*)   In which of the following forms of words
does the correct orthography occur :—विषईं or विषयीं,
गुरु or गुरू, सासु or सासू, भाउ or भाऊ, मती or मति,
करतात or करितात ?

(*e*)   What are both the literal and technical
meanings of the word लिंग in पुंलिंग, स्त्रीलिंग, and
नपुंसकलिंग ?

2.   (*a*) Write the following sentence in Roman   **10**
character :—

जो कोणी बायकोकडे कामदृष्टीने पाहतो व्याने आपल्या
अंतःकरणाने तिर्जसीं व्यभिचार केलाच आहे.

(*b*)   Give the Maráthí names of the cases of
nouns, with their literal translation, and their corre-
sponding English names.

(c) Give the dative singular of the following nouns :—बाईल, कातीण, विंचू, कापुस, गंगा, पाऊस, भाऊ, तारू, मोतें.

3. Give in a precise manner the principal rules **10** for the gender of nouns, noticing exceptions and the reasons of these exceptions.

4. (a) Give the nouns denoting agents corre- **10** sponding with the following simple names :—

घोडा, पूजा, कोंकण, सुभा, नाल, गाडी, वाट, उपदेश, शेत, चर्म, जीन, शिकल, ब्रह्म, प्रभा, रत्न, दुध, पाथार, शिक्षा, नाश, पाप, धर्म.

(b) How many kinds of adjectives are there? Give an example of each kind.

(c) In what ways are the comparative and superlative degrees formed in Maráthí?

5. (a) Translate idiomatically into Maráthí the **10** following sentences :—

(1) Catch me if I do anything of the kind.

(2) He was at the point of death.

(3) You must deal tenderly with him, or he will be discouraged.

(4) The Maráthás have no personal pronoun of the third person.

(5) I have no idea of his doing anything of the kind.

(6) Words from foreign languages should not be unnecessarily introduced into your work.

(b) Translate and parse the following sentence :—

मागल्या दाहा पंधरा वर्षांपासून महाराष्ट्र भाषेंत गद्यात्मक ग्रंथ लिहिण्याचा प्रसार वाढूं लागला.

6.   (*a*)   Define a प्रयोग. Mention all the varieties **10** of the *Prayogas* that you may be aware of, and specify the respective characteristics of each, with a few examples.

(*b*).   What is the essential characteristic of a passive voice in Maráthí? State the difference, if any, between the real passive voice and the one that obtains at present. Give a few illustrations of the real passive voice.

7.   (*a*)   Give a list of intransitive verbs which **10** form the causal by a change in the initial vowel, instead of by adding वें or विव to the root form.

(*b*)   Parse :— क्षणभर सुद्धां त्याचें चालणार नाहीं. आह्मास देशांतरीं जावयाचें पडेल.

8.   What is a समास?   Into how many classes is **10** a समास divided? State the characteristic of each, with a few examples.

9.   (*a*)   Restore the following to the Arya metre :—

(1)   लव [ही] पहिलें पुण्य नसे, [जरि] असतें तरी असी दशा कां असती;

(2)   [यास्तव] तुझीं असती दिव्य विमानीं कसी वाहुनि नेतां (तें) सांगा.

(*b*)   Paraphrase and translate the following श्लोकः—

	सुवर्णपात्रीं सुरसासि गोडी	
	जी तीहुनी पर्णपुटीं न थोडी	
	असेल तें दुर्लभ पात्र ज्याला	
	द्यावा तयानें बहुमान याला	

8 ex*

10. Translate the following sentences :—   **10**

१   माधवराव साहेब अकाळीं मृत्यु पावले हा संपूर्ण मराठे लोकांवर एक मोठा अनर्थच गुजरला असें झालें.

२   ती गोष्ट त्याच्या मनांत भरली, आतां कोणाचें कांहीं चालावयाचें नाहीं.

३   पोरीच्या जातीनें सांगितली गोष्ट निमुटपणें ऐकावी, भलतेंच घेऊन बसूं नये.

४   त्याला ह्मणावें तुला आपल्या आबरूची गरज असली तर माझे रुपयांचा एकदम फडशा कर, नाहींतर एकदां वेळ निघून गेल्यावर मग पस्तावशील.

५   त्यानें विचारलें तेव्हां मी नाहीं कसें ह्मणूं, माइया पदरीं लबाडी आली असती.

६   तूं आपल्या सोबत्यांची देखादेखी करून चोरी न करितास तर शिक्षा न पावतास.

TUESDAY—*21st November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI.

J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; BALA M. WAGLE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :—

सगळ्या श्रीमंत लोकांची सर्व मालमत्ता घेऊन ती सर्व गरिबांस वांटून देऊन पुढें कोणासही जास्ती श्रीमंत होऊं देऊं नये, असें केलें असतां गरिबांची स्थिति बरी होईल, असें कोणी गरीब लोक समजत असतील; परंतु ही भ्रांति आहे. असें केलें असतां त्यांची स्थिति हल्लींच्या स्थिती पेक्षांही निकृष्ट होईल. ते हल्लीं कामधंदा करितात, तसा त्यास संपत्तीचा वांटा मिळाला तरी करावाच लागेल; कां तर अन्नवस्त्र हें कोणी तरी श्रम केल्यावांचून तयार होतच नाहीं. कापडाचे कारखाने, वगैरे हे हल्लीं चालतात तसे चालविण्या विषयीं त्या स्थितींत कोणाच्या जवळ ऐपत राहणार नाहीं. हल्लीं कोणताही कारखाना म्हटला म्हणजे मजूर लोकांस हजारों रुपये देऊन अगोदर माल तयार करावा लागतो; मग तो माल विकल्या नंतर तो पैसा माल- कांस परत मिळतो. तसे हल्लीं सौदागर वगैरे लोक व्यापार करण्या साठीं ठोक रकमेनें माल खरेदी करितात. अशा गोष्टी त्या स्थितींत कोणी करणार नाहीं कारण कोणताही व्यापार सुरक्षित चालणार नाहीं. कोणापाशीं मालमत्ता

अधिक आहेसें समजलें म्हणजे ती त्याची बलात्कारानें
घेतली जाऊन तिची वांटणी होणार, मग अधिक मालमत्ता
करण्याविषयीं झटणार कोण! मजूर लोकांस कामधंदा,
चाकरीचुकरी मिळावयाची ती कारखाने, व्यापार, वैगेरे
चालले तर मिळते, एरवीं मिळत नाहीं. अशी स्थिति
झाली असतां प्रत्येक मनुष्य उत्पन्नभक्षी होऊन राहणार,
म्हणजे निर्वाहा पुरतें धान्य थोडक्याशा जमीनींत उत्पन्न
करून तें खाऊन सरासरीं जीव रक्षण करील, संग्रह असा
मुळींच करणार नाहीं.

2. Translate into Maráthí :—

JULIUS CÆSAR.

To his natural qualities, developed by a brilliant
education, were added physical advantages. His tall
stature, his rounded and well-proportioned limbs,
stamped his person with a grace that distinguished
him from all others. He had black eyes, a piercing
look, a pale complexion, a straight and high nose.
His mouth, small and regular, but with rather thick
lips, gave a kindly expression to the lower part of his
face, whilst his breadth of brow betokened the deve-
lopment of the intellectual faculties. His face was
full, at least in his youth, for in his busts, doubtless
made towards the end of his life, his features are
thinner, and bear traces of fatigue. He had a sonorous
and penetrating voice, a noble gesture, and an air of
dignity reigned over all his person. His constitution,
at first delicate, became robust by a frugal regimen,
and the habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of
the weather. Accustomed from his youth to all
bodily exercises, he was a bold horseman, and bore
privations and fatigues without difficulty. Habitually

temperate, his health was impaired neither by excess
of labour nor by excess of pleasure.   However, on two
occasions—the first at Corduba, the second at Thapsus
—he was seized with nervous attacks, wrongly mis-
taken for epilepsy.

—*Napoleon III.*

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TUESDAY—21*st November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, A.B.; NAGINDAS
T. MARPHATIA, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   (*a*) What do you understand by the terms **10**
સવર્ણ, અસવર્ણ, મહાપ્રાણી, અલ્પપ્રાણી, અનુનાસિક,
સ્પર્શ, અંતસ્થ, ઉષ્મ ?   Illustrate your answers by
examples.

(*b*)   State under what sthans you place the
several અંતસ્થ and ઉષ્મ letters.

II.   (*a*)   What do you understand by the term **10**
સંધિ ?

(*b*)   Resolve the following words :—
સત્યાર્થ, અંભાધાર, જતીસ્છા, ગંગોર્મિ, રાજર્ષિ, મન્વંતર,
જત્યૌષધ.   Give the rules by which you proceed.

(*c*)   How do you combine—

દિક્ + મૂઢ, તદ્ + માત્ર, સત્ + જન, તત્ + ટીકા,
અર્થવત્ +રાબ્દ, ઉત્ + લાસ, તત્ + અર્થ ?

III. (a) What are the common gendral termina- **15**
tions in Gujarathi ?

(b) In how many ways are feminine nouns
formed from masculines ?

(c) Have all feminine nouns in ઽ corresponding
masculines in આ ?   If not, give examples.

(d) Do you remember any feminine nouns in
આ ?

(e) Have you ever met any neuter nouns in
આ ?

(f) In what respect does the declension of fe-
minine nouns in આ differ from that of masculines
આ ?

IV. (a) What do you understand by the terms **10**
કર્તરિ પ્રયોગ, કર્મણિ પ્રયોગ ?   Explain the etymo-
logy of these terms.

(b) Give a few examples of transitive verbs
that do not take the કર્મણિ પ્રયોગ in the past tense.

(c) Have you met with any verbs which by the
Poets are in the past tense sometimes put in the કર્મણિ
and sometimes in the કર્તરિ પ્રયોગ ?

V. What do you understand by the term ભાવ **5**
પ્રયોગ ?

VI. Explain the following proverbs, showing their **10**
application :—

૧. આખરની ખીલાડી સાંકરેના સ્વાદ શું જાણે ?

૨. આંધળા આગળ આરસી ને બહેરા આગળ શંખ.

૩. નસીબ ચાર દગલાં આગળનું આગળ.

૪. વખાણી ખીચડી દાંતે ર્હોટે.

૫. ઉજ્જડ ગાંમમાં એરંડા પ્રધાન.

VII.　Translate and explain— **10**

> ૧.　તમે કૂણમાં દીવા ઉઘ્યા તે એમજ કરશો તો !
> કૂડ નામ કે ભુંડૂ નામ ?

> ૨.　માથે પડી વિષરદેવા ! એ તો બાઈ તમને
> જોયા ! હમે તો હમારૂં લાગ્યું ભાગવીશું !

> ૩.　શું હું મૂઆ પડ્યો છું કે તું મારી જનેતા
> જેણે ભુખે આધા વગર તથા ઉંઘે સુતા વગર
> મને આવડા ર્હેઠા કીધો તેને હું તુંકારો
> સાંભળવા દઈરિ ? હું છતાં તો કઈ. નહી ને
> પછીની વાત તો સાહેબ જાણે.

VIII.　(*a*) If in the following words you substitute **8**
for their second dental letters the corresponding pala-
tals, how are their significations changed ?

> ૧ મન. ૨ નાદ. ૩ ધેન. ૪ વાત. ૫. પાન.

(*b*)　What mood is the root of the verb in Guze- **2**
rathi, and what in English ?

IX.　Explain (and correct if necessary) the follow- **10**
ing, giving reasons for your corrections :—

> ૧.　હું નિરાળે જઈ ચોપડી તથા કાગળ લીધા.
> ૨.　કહુંછું તે સાંભળતા નથી ? અક્કલના દુસ-
> મન છે ?
> ૩.　આજ કાળ તમારાજ બ્હાર છો તા !
> ૪.　ગાતાં કોણે તને શિખાવે ?
> ૫.　જા જા, મેં કહુંછું તે ધાસ કાપેછે ? સાંભ-
> ળેઅો ?

X.　(*a*)　Translate and explain the following :— **10**
1.　It is all up with him.

2.   Drive thy business, or thy business will drive
thee.

3.   The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be
found in the way of righteousness.

4.   Honest men are easily bound, but you can
never bind a knave.

(*b*)   Give, if you can, a Gujarathi proverb resembling the last of these.

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI.

Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.; NAGINDAS T. MARPHATIA, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Gujarathi the following :—

(*a*)   The sovereigns and ladies of the palace joined **50** in earnest entreaty for mercy to Kande Row ; the other replied that he would treat him like a paraquet, by which they understood a favorite or pet ; but he literally fulfilled his insidious promise by enclosing the unhappy man for life in an iron cage, and sending him a daily portion of rice and milk.   It is needless to add that the lakh of Rupees was all that Nunjraj obtained of the promises lavished upon him by the conqueror at the period of negotiation.

—*Murray's British India, p.* 397.

(*b*)   No power of intellect or natural talent can do much with defective methods of investigation. A good method of reasoning, though not all-sufficient, is indispensable for success.   A man of ordinary

capacity working with a good logical instrument will accomplish far more than a man of greater natural powers working according to an unsound method ; just as a weak man taking a right path will reach the journey's end sooner than a stronger walker taking a wrong path. In like manner, when a language is in an uncultivated and rude state no amount of natural genius can produce a literary work, whereas a polished language is an instrument which any writer can use. —*G. C. Lewis. Methods of Observation and reasoning in Politics, Vol. I., Introduction, p.* 6.

Translate the following passage into English :—   **50**

કાળની ખસીહારી છે. તેના પેટમાં ઘણી તરેહના ખનાવા જરેલા હોયછે જેઓ યોગ્ય પ્રસંગે પ્રગટ થયા વગર રેહેતા નથી. આજે જે સારૂં તે કાલે માઠું ગણાયછે. આજે જે માઠું તે કાલે રૂડું ગણાયછે. અસલના રોમન ઘોડા, જેઓને તેમના સર્વ દૂષણોસહીત આપણે મ્હોટા કેહેવાની જરૂર પડેછે, તેઓ વ્યાપારીને અતિશય ધિક્કારતા હતા. હમે જે રોમનોની વાત કરીએછૈએ તે કંઈ ખસવી સનના ખીજા ત્રીજ મૅકડાના ખાયલા તથા એરાઆ- રાંમમાં ચકચૂર એવા રોમનોની નહી સમજવી. પણ પુનિકવાર વખ્તના સંતોષી તથા ઉઘોગી અને તેમાટે આરોગ્ય, ખળવાન, પ્રેમ તથા ઘરસુખના અમૃત પાણી પીખણુનારા, અને તેથી કરીને સ્વદેશાભિમાની, અને સ્વદેશાભિમાની માટેજ થરવીર અને ઉત્તમ પ્રકારની રાજ્યનીતિ પ્રગટકરનાર, એવા એવા જે માહાન્ પુરૂષો તેમની વાત હમે કરીએછૈએ. હવે હાખને સમયે વ્યાપારી મ્હોટા, રે માહાન પુરૂષ, રે જેની કંમરે સ્વર્ગના તુમકાં બાંધેલાં એવા ગણાયછે. રોમન ઘોડા વ્યાપારીની

6 *ex*

નિંદા કરતા.   ત્યારે હવે કોનો વાંક છે? આપણી ભૂલ છે કે તેમની? એ પ્રશ્નનો ઉત્તર આપવાને માટે આપણે વિચાર કરવો જોઇએ કે રોમન ઘોડા-રે જેની સ્તુતી કર્યા વગર આપણે નજ ચાલે એવા રોમન ઘોડા-રામાટે વ્યાપારીને હલકો, તુચ્છ ગણતા, ને હાલના વખતમાં તે શામાટે સર્વોપરી ગણાયછે. તેઓએ જોયું કે રાજ્યમાં પરસ્પર રક્ષણ કરવાને સંપ તથા થીરવીરપણાની અત્યંત અગત્યતા છે. તેઓએ જોયું કે દેશ આબાદાનીમાં લાવવાને માટે પ્રથમ મુખ્ય રાજ્યનું હોવું જોઇએ. આબાદાની તે બેહદ ધન ઉછળે ને તેના મદમાં છકેલ થઇને હાલ મુંબઇમાં ઘોડા ઘેલેછે તેમ સર્વ જન ઘેલે તેને નહી સમજવી, પણ સર્વ પ્રજા સ્વતંત્ર રહી ઉદ્યમ કરી લજ્જા તથા પ્રતિષ્ઠાસહીત પોતાનું ઉદરપોષણ કરે ને પોતાના દેશને તથા રાજ્યને કદી માઠી હાલતમાં આવવા ન દે. તેનું નામ આબાદાની. તેઓએ જોયું કે આંમ કરવાને માટે વ્યાપારથી હરકત પડશે. નવા નવા દેશોની પેદાશ આવ્યા થી નાના પ્રકારના સૂંગારી દેશમાં દાખલ થશે. ઘોડા થીરવીર થઇને કાયર તથા લક્ષ્મિઉપાસી થઇ જશે. માટેજ તેઓ વ્યાપારીની નિંદા કરતા એમાં કાંઈ કહેશો કે કદાપી તેમની જરા ભૂલ હતી તોપણ તેમનો જે મુખ્ય હેતુ કે રાજ્યજ સ્વતંત્ર તથા રૂડી સ્થિતિમાં રાખવું એને નજરમાં રાખતાં તેમનો વાંક આપણાથી કહેવાતો નથી.   ડાંડિયો.

Tuesday—21st *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

KARNATAKA GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

Rev. W. Beynon ; Virabhadra Madivalayya.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what are styled in grammatical treatises **6** in Karnátaka ಶಬ್ಧಮು, ಶದ್ಧವ,ದ್ಯೆಶ್ಯ, ಉಪಸರ್ಗ, ಪ್ರಶ್ಚಯ, ಪ್ರ್ಶ್ಕೃತಿ, ಅವ್ಯಯ and ಆಘ್ಯಾತಲೋಪ.

2. Give the past tense, the second form of the fu- **3** ture, the past gerund, and the past participle of the roots ಗೆಲ್ಲು and ಹೆರು.

3. Write in English characters, according to the **5** system of the Rev. Daniel Sanderson, the following Karnátaka lines :—

(a)   " ಧರೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾಗಿಗವನ್ನುನೆಟ್ಟಿ |

           ಹರನ ಮರಿದು ಕೆಡಲಿ ಬೇಡ, |

           ಧರೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾಗಿಗ ಕನಸಿನಂತೆ |

           ಕೇಳಲಿ ಮಾನವಾ."‖

(b)   " ಎನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಗಿಗ ಜ್ಞಾಗ್ಯಬೇಡ, |

           ಎನಗೆ ಜಪವು ಕಪವು ಬೇಡ, |

           ಎನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಶಾಶ್ತ್ರು, ಸೇವೆ |

           ನಿಶ್ಚವಾಗಲ್ಪ್ಯೆ.‖"

4. How do you form verbal nouns from the verbs   **3**
ಹಸಿ, ಕಪ್ಪು, ಮಿಗು, ನೆನೆ, ಬರೆ, ಓದು,   and

ಮುನಿ.

5. Make a list of the principal defective verbs in   **6**
the Karnáṭaka language, giving their equivalents in
English.

6. How do you form verbs from the nouns ನಮನ,   **4**
ಅಡಿಗೆ, ಊಟ ಕ್ರಮಣಿ, ಅಳತೆ, ಸ್ತುತಿ,   ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ,

ಸಮೀಪ, ಓಟ and ಕಾಲ್?

7. Combine the following words according to the   **8**
rules of Sandhi (mentioning in each case whether
the words are governed by the rules of the Sanskrit,
Karnáṭaka, or other Sandhi) :—

ಹೊಸ+ಆನೆ.	ಭಗವತ್+ಭಕ್ತಿ ಯು.
ಹವಿಸ್ × ಭಾಗ.	ಯತಸ್+ಅತಿಶಯವು.
ಜನ+ಓಘ.	ಒಳ × ಕ್ವಾಟಿ.
ಮೆರೆ+ಕಲೆಯು.	ಕಪಸ್+ಧನನು.
ಕತ್+ಶಿವನು	ವಾಸ್+ಸುಖಿಗೆ

8. Give the etymology of the following words :—   **8**
ಕ್ಷಯ, ಸುಲಭ, ಸ್ನಾನ, ಜನ್ಮ , ಉಪದೇಶ, ಉದ್ಧಿ

ಜ, ವಿವರ, ವಚನ

9. Rewrite the following passage, substituting as   **10**
much as possible pure Karnáṭaka words for those of
the other languages:

‘‘ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ! ನಡದ

ವಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಾಡಿ, ರಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾದ್ದಕೆ

ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ರಜಾವಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಖುಷಿ ಲಾಗಿ ಇ
ದ್ಧೇವೆ. ಮೈಲೆ ಬರದು ಇರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟು,
ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಯಕ್ತ್ರಾ ್ಕೆಯಿಂದಾ, ಮನಸು ಬಂದಂ
ತೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಹರಾಮತನ ಕೈಯಿಂದಾ ಮಾಡುವ
ದು, ಬಾಯಿಂದಾ ಹೇಳುವದು, ನಿಮ್ಮಕಹರಾ
ಮರ ದಾಕ್ಸ್ತಿಮುಲಾಜು ಮಡಗುವದು, ಅರಮ
ನೆಗೆ ಸಲುವಂಥಾ ವಡವೆ ಕೌಡದೆ ಶಕ್ತ್ರಾರು ಮಾ
ಡುವದು, ಕೌಡುವಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಕೌಡದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅ
ಡ್ಡಿ ಮಾಡುವದು, ಅರಮನೆ ಶ್ಲೀಮ್ಯೇ ರೈತುಲಿಗಾ
ಗಲಿ, ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜ ಕಂಪನಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಶ್ಲೀಮ್ಯೇ ರೈತ
ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಕೌಡುವಂಥಾ ವಡವೆ ಕೌಡಪೆ,
ಕೌಡುವಂಥಾ ವಡವೆ ಕೌಡಟ್ಕೇಕು ಯಂತೂ ಶಕ್ತ್ರಾ
ರು ವಾಡುವದು, ಲ್ಕೇವಾದ್ಯೇಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಸ
ಟಿ, ದಗಲ್ಬಾಜು, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಫಾತ, ಕಳ್ಳತನ ವಾ
ಡಿ, ಸರಹದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇ ಕಡೆ ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಲಾಕಡೆ ಲಾ
ಗಲಿ, ಜುಲುವೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಕಂತೆ ಶಕ್ತ್ರಾರು ಬಾಡಿ
ಕ್ಷುದ್ರ ಹೇಳಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದು, ಇಂಥಾ ಅ
ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ವಿಡಿದು ಹೋಗುವಂಥಾ ದು
ಷ್ಟ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದಯವಳ್ಳಿತಾಗಿ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಲ್ಲಾ. "—*Rajendranáme.*

6 *ex**

10.   Translate into idiomatic Engish the following   **10** passage :—

"ಹೆಂಡರ್ಬ್ಯಾಶಕೆ ? ಮಕ್ಕಳ್ಬ್ಯಾಶಕೆ ? |

ತಿರಿತಿ ಕುಂಬಿದ ಧನವದ್ಬ್ಯಾಶಕೆ ? |

ಮಂಡೆ   ಶುರಿಬಿದಬಳ್ಗವಿದ್ದೇನಕಟ?   ಯಮ

ನವರು ‖

ಚಂಡಮಾತದಿ ಕಟಿ ಕಳ್ಗನ

ಕೌಂಡು ಹ್ಯಾಹಂದದಲಿ ವ್ಯೆಯ್ಯುದ

ಕಂಡು ಬಿಡಿಸುವರುಂಟಿ?ಯಾಂದ್ದೇನು ಫಲವೆಂದಾ" ‖

<div align="right">—Anubhávamrita.</div>

11.   Parse the words underlined in the above passage.   **8**

12.   How are the English articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*,   **5** rendered into Karnátaka ?

Translate the following sentence into Karnátaka : *An elephant trampled down a young boy in the road.*

13.   How are the degrees of comparison formed ?   **4**

Give examples, with their English translation.

14.   As there are no relative pronouns in Karnátaka,   **5** how are they expressed ?

Write the following sentences in Karnátaka :—

    (*a*)   The horse which is going.
    (*b*)   The food which you eat.
    (*c*)   The city to which I came.
    (*d*)   The village in which I live.

15.   How are the causal verbs generally formed in   **5** Karnátaka ?

16.   Translate the following sentences into idiomatic **10**
Karnátaka :—

(*a*)   Give him much or give him little, he is never satisfied.

(*b*)   He oftentimes resolves, but seldom performs.

(*c*)   Possibly he may come in a few days.

(*d*)   Down with that wall.   The wall is down.

(*e*)   He cries up his own things and cries down mine.

(*f*)   What a dash he cuts.   You must cut out a little more.

———

TUESDAY—21*st* *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

KARNATAKA.

Rev. W. BEYNON ; VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following theme into Karnátaka :— **50**

Perseverance seldom fails of making us successful in anything we undertake. For though the steps are slow by which it advances, yet as every step advances nearer and nearer to its end it must in time make a considerable progress, and crown our endeavours with the desired success.   To confirm this truth we need only remark how surprisingly anything increases to which we add only a little every day, and what a bulky volume the exercises we write at school would make if we were to collect them together at the year's end.   The fable of the hare and the tortoise finely exemplifies the force of perseverance :   the former, trusting to the swiftness of her foot, delayed setting off upon the race so long that the latter, though slow, but continually advancing a

little, got the soonest to the goal, and became the
winner.   We scarcely read in history of any fortifica-
tions, however strong, that held out against a perse-
vering besieger; and in common life we find the utmost
difficulty in refusing the importunity of those who
incessantly solicit us, and often unwillingly yield to
them what we ought to refuse.   Dr. Johnson tells us
that diligence, which is nearly allied to perseverance,
is never wholly lost ; for even though we miss our
principal aim we gain improvement by pursuing it
with perseverance.   It may therefore be concluded
that if we make but little progress in our undertak-
ings it is generally more owing to our want of
perseverance than of ability.—*Walker.*

2.   Translate the following passages into English :— **50**

I.   ಗಂಡ ಖೀರುಂಡ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಶರೀರ ವೊಂದು
ಕಲೆ ಯರಡಾಗಿಹವಂತೆ; ಅಂಶಿಪ್ಪ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಒಂದು ದಿ
ನಂ ವನಾಂತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ಚವಾಶ್ವತ್ಥ ಮಂಕಂಡು,
ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಂ ಬರಲು; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾವಪು ಹ
ಗ್ಗಾಗಿರಲು; ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮುಖ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ;
ಈ ಮುಖಂ——ಶನಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೀನೇ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬಹುದೆ
ಎನಲು; ಅದು ——ಆವ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ದರೂ ಶರೀರ ವೊಂದೇ, ಇದಕ್ಕೇನು ದೌಃಷ ವಿಲ್ಲ!
ಎನಲು; ಈ ಮುಖಂ ಆ ಮಾಶಂ ಬಗೆಯದೆ,
ಮಹಾ ದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದ ಇರ್ದುದು. ಒಂದು ದಿನಂ
ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ವನಾಂತರಕ್ಕೈಶರಲಾ ದ್ವೇಷಮುಖಂ

ವಿಷದ ಹಗ್ಗಿ ಖಚ್ಚಿಸಲು; ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲವ ಕಂ
ಡಪ್ಪು. ಅದು ಕಾರಣ ಅವದಿಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಾ
ಕ್ಕೂ ಒಕ್ಕರಳಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಛೇದಬುದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ
ಇರಬಾರದು.

—Panchatantra.

II.　ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರವೆಂಬಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯೇಗಸಿಂಧು
ಎಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರುಸು ಇರುವನು ಆ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರ
ಜಗಳು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಘಂಟಾಕರ್ಣನೆಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ರಾಕ್ಷಸು ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಜನರ ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ
ನೆಂಬ ವರ್ಷಮಾನವನ್ನ ಸುಕಾಸು ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿ
ಹೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿಯುಅರಸಿಗೂ ತಿ
ಳಿದಿತ್ತು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಮೀಪದ
ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿಯು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಳ್ಳನನ್ನ ಕೊಂ
ದು ಹಾಕಿತು. ಆ ಕಳ್ಳನ ಬಳ್ಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಘಂಟಿ
ಇತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನ ಒಂದುಕೋತಿ ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮನ
ಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಆ ಘಂಟಿ
ಯ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನ ಕೇಳಿಹುಲಿ ಕೊಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ನನ್ನ
ನ್ಯಾಡಿ ಘಂಟಾಕರ್ಣನು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂ
ದು ಘಂಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನ ತಿನ್ನ

ತಾನೊಂದು ದಿಗಲು ಬಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ
ರನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುಗಬ್ಯೇಕೆಂದು ಎಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇ
ರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಸು ಕೇಳಿ, ತುಂಬಾ ಚಿಂ
ತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನು. ಈ ಮರ್ಮವನ್ನ ಸೌಪೆ
ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅ
ಡುಗೂಲಜ್ಜಿಯು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದವಳಾದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅರಸಿನ
ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ತಾವು ಬಹಳ ಹಗೆ ಕಾ
ಟ್ಟರೆ, ನಾವು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಘಂಟಾ ವರ್ಗ
ನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ದೂರ ದಾಟಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬರು
ತ್ತ್ರೇನೆ ಎನಲು, ಅರಸು ಸಂತೋಷ್ಯಷದಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಹ
ಗಾವನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆಕೆಯು ಹಗಾವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಗೊಟ್ಟು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನ್ನವೂ ಕಜ್ಜಾಯುಗ
ಳೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇ
ಡಲು ಆ ಕ್ಯಾಶಿ ಬಂದು, ಘಂಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು,
ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಕಜ್ಜಾಗಯಯ್ಯನ್ನ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ
ಅಡುಗೂಲಜ್ಜಿಯು ಘಂಟಿಯನ್ನ ತಂದು, ಶಬ್ದ ಮ
ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು, ಅರಸಿನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಘಂಟಾರ್ಗಿ
ನನ್ನ ಓಡಿಸಿ ಬಂದೆನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆ ಮೇ
ಲೆ ಊರಿನ ಜನವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಘಂಟೆಯ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ

ವೆ, ಸಂತೋಷ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಅಡುಗೂಲಜ್ಜಿಯನು
ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾಬಂದರು. ಈದ್ದೀಂದ ಬು
ದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾದವರು ಸಮಯವಾಣಿತು ಉಪಾಯುಗಳ
ನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ,ಜೀವಿಸುವರು.

Tuesday—21st *November* 1865.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR AND IDIOM.

Rev. J. Wilson, D D., F.R.S.; A. Faulkner, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What distinction is to be made between the **10** Urdu and Hindi dialects of Hindustáni.

(*b*) In what characters is the Hindustání language generally written ?

(*c*) What letters in the Arabic and Persian alphabets have not exactly corresponding sounds in the Indian alphabets ?

(*d*) In what provinces, and to what extent, is the Hindustání language spoken in India.

2. (*a*) Write the following sentence in the Nágarí **10** alphabet :—

Khudáwand ká shukr karo ; us ká nám lo logoń ké darmyán uské kámoń ko bayán karo.

(*b*) Write the following sentence in the Persian or Arabic alphabet :—

या रब तेरी जनाबमें हर्गिज़ कमी नही
तुझसा जहानेक बीच तो कोई ग़नी नही।

(c) Write the following sentence in the Roman or English alphabet :—

بیتال بولا ای راجا حستهل نام نگر کا ورد همان نام را جا اُ س کے نگر مین بسنوسوامی نام براهمن اُ س کے چار بیٹّے

3. (a) Parse the preceding sentence.   **10**

(b) What are the marks used in representing the long and short vowels in Hindustání ?

4. (a) Give the Hindustání for the words ' noun,'   **10** ' primitive,' ' derivative,' ' abstract,' and ' verbal.'

(b) Give the principal rules for determining the genders in Hindustání.

(c) Decline بات, بیٹّی , and جگہ in the plural.

5. (a) How are the comparative and superlative   **10** degrees formed in Hindustání ?

(b) What is the difference in application of the pronouns آپ and تو ?

(c) Frame two sentences illustrative of the use of the relative and correlative pronouns.

6. (a) In what part of a verb is the Hindustání   **10** root found ?

(b) How are the infinitive, and present and past participles, formed from the root ?

(c) Give the transitive and causal forms of بولنا and جلنا   Give a few examples of irregular causal forms.

7. (a) Explain how the primitive neuter verb پکنا   **10** (*to grow ripe*) is rendered active, and further how it can be rendered causal.

(b) Give a few examples of masculine nouns that end in ئی.

(c) Explain how the passive voice is formed, and give a few illustrations.

(d) Change the following substantives into adjectives: بھوکھ hunger, زور strength, وفا fidelity, نام name, دولت wealth. غم sorrow, دل the heart,

(e) What is the general rule for the arrangements of the parts of a simple sentence in Hindustání. Give a few examples.

8. Translate the following sentences into English :—15

وہ غریب نہایت خفیف ہوا اور کہنے لگا کیا سمجھے تم نہیں پہچھانتے ہو؟ میں تمھارا قدیم دوست ہون سنا تھا کہ اندھے ہوگئے ہو اِس لئے تمھاري خبر کو آیا ہون

افسوس ہی ہے کہ تونے اتنی عمر ناحق برباد دي اور اِس دنیا کی حرص میں ایک عالم کو زیر و زبر کیا اتنا مُلک جولیا اب تیرے کس کام آویگا آخر یہ سارا مال اسباب کوئی دوسرا اُزا دیگا

اِس قصے کا خلاصہ یہہ ہی کہ انسان کو چاہئے کہ دوستی عقلمند سے کرے اور نادان دوست کی صحبت سے کوسون بھاگے

نقل ہی کہ اگلے زمانے میں ایک بادشاہ نے دست ظلم کا دراز کیا تھا اور قدم عدالت کی راہ سے باہر رکھا تھا رات دن لوگ ظلم سے اُسکے خدا کي درگاہ میں نالان تھے اور اُسے لعنت کرتے تھے

7 ex

9. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic **15**
Hindustání :—

1. A situation so important, lucrative, and splen-
did was naturally an object of ambition to the
ablest and most powerful native chief.

2. The Nabob was no longer to have even an
ostensible share in the government ; but he
was still to receive a considerable annual allow-
ance, and to be surrounded with all the state
and dignity of a sovereign.

3. A short time ago a Hindu murdered his
wife. He was tried, found guilty, and sen-
tenced to death.

4. He was wounded at the battles of Meání
and Haidarábád, where he greatly distinguished
himself.

5. How long have you known him, and what
is your opinion of him ?

6. Had I known you were coming here to-day
I should have remained to see you.

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; A. FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate the following passage into English :—

معرفت کے فواید کو بیان کرنا ببادیِ النظر محض
فضول اور بیموقع معلوم ہوتا ھی مگر جب ھم بچشم
امتیاز انسانکی طرف دیکھتے ھیں اور اُسکی بے پروائی
کو کہ باب معرفت کی ترقی میں پائی جاتی ھی لحاظ
کرتے ھیں تب اسکے سوا کہ اُنھوں نے اب تک اُسکے
ثمرے کو بخوبی نہیں سمجھا اور کونسا نتیجہ نکالیں
پس ارادہ ھی کہ پیش از بیان سیر انگلستان کی
معرفت کے فواید کو کچھہ بیان کروں جانا چاھئے کہ
انسانکو تحصیل معرفت اس سبب سے فرض ھی کہ
جیسا خدا نے ھاتھہ پاوں ھم لوگونکو اسواسطے نہیں دیا
کہ آسایش اور آرام کریں ویساھی حواس باطنی
یعنی حس مشترک اور خیال اور وھم اور حافظہ اور
قوت متصرفہ کو عنایت نہیں کیا کہ اُنکو معطل رکھیں
بلکہ ان سبکو اسواسطے عطا کیا کہ اپنے اپنے خاص کام
میں مصروف ھوکے ھمیشہ کمال کی طرف مایل ھوں
ھرگاہ عنایتن الله تعالیٰ کی ھم پر ایسی ھوں ھم اُنکو

کچھہ نہیں جانتے کہ جو اُن سے کام اُنکا نہیں لینے بعضے
پوچھتے ہیں کہ علم اور شناخت کے حاصل کرنے سے کیا
فایدہ اُسکا جواب یہ ہی کہ یہ سفینوں کي گفتگو هي
کسواسطے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے نفس ناطقہ کو کہ معرفت
میں ترقي کرسکتا هي جسم اِنساني سے اِسواسطے متعلق
کیا کہ اِنسان اور جانوروں سے ممتاز هو پس جتنا نفس
ناطقہ ملکات حسنہ خصوص خدا شناسي سے آراسته
هوگا اوتنا اِنسان اور حیوانات سے افضل هوگا

2. Translate the following passage into Hindu-
stání :—

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river.
Our boat at first goes down the mighty channel—
through the playful murmuring of the little brook,
and the willows upon its glassy borders. The trees
shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers
on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young
hands ; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at
the beauties around us ; the stream hurries on, and
still our hands are empty. Our course in youth
and in manhood is along a wider, deeper flood, and
amid objects more striking and magnificent. We
are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment
and industry passing us ; we are excited by our short-
lived enjoyments. The stream bears us on, and joys
and griefs are left behind us. We may be shipwreck-
ed, but we cannot be delayed ; for, rough or smooth,
the river hastens towards its home, till the roar of the
ocean is in our ears, and the waves beneath our feet,
and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our
leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further
voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and
Eternal.—*Heber*.

TUESDAY—21st *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK ; CHUHERMUL K. PANJABI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) How many vowel marks are there in **8**
Sindhi ? What do you know of the origin of the first
three ?

(*b*) Explain the uses of *Mad*, *Shad*, and *Tanween*,
and give the primary and secondary meanings of
these words.

II. (*a*) How many genders are there in Sindhi ? **8**
State the rule of knowing gender, with exceptions, if
any.

(*b*) What is the rule of the formation of the
feminine from masculine nouns ending in آ, او,
and او آ ? Give a few examples.

III. (*a*) How do you form the plural of singu- **8**
lar nouns ending in آ, آ, آو, اي ?

(*b*) Decline the nouns گهوزي، ڪنو

IV. How are the degrees of comparison defined by **8**
Sindhi grammarians, and how are the comparative
and the superlative degrees formed ?

V. What are the interrogative pronouns in Sindhi ? **8**
What are the relative and correlative pronouns ?
Decline the last named.

VI. What is the equivalent of causal verbs in **7**
Sindhi ? Define them. How are they formed ?

VII. Explain the peculiarities of the two forms of **8**
the nominative case in Sindhi. Draw distinction be-
tween آء and مس.

*7 ex**

VIII.   Conjugate in Sindhi "I shall be beaten," **9**
and "I may have done."

IX.   Translate the following into English :— **15**

(a)   آ ئي مڱڻ کي پرڪڻ بہ وڍائي ويٺي

(b)   امکي اميرکي راجا ڏوڳ سان مارائي چڊ ڀو

(c)   پرائي دھل احمق نچي

(d)   اھڙي ٻچڙي بلاکي دوس نہ ڍي

(e)   پڙپا لھوڍسي رونٺا اڀو

X.   Correct the following :— **6**

سِڀا ٿي سوير و مُن و ٻچندس نُون پاٿي ڪورسي
ڪري ڱندي ڪپڙا تيار ڪج ۽ آء جي آئي مھل
حاضر حمام خاني جاٿيج ۽ اِريل اُڀي واري پيرا ٻٻ
ڍڪا اُڄالاس تہ سرھي ٿي تنھجي دعا ڪرياں

XI.   Translate the following in Sindhi :— **15**

(a)   The more I read the story the better I
like it.

(b)   No sooner did I see the lion than I fired
at him.

(c)   I can hardly reach the shore in time.

(d)   It is more than two months since he left
this place.

(e)   I not only perused it, but corrected the
mistakes therein.

TUESDAY—21*st* *November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK ; CHUHERMUL K.
PANJABI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Sindhi :— **50**

It is a narrow view of things to suppose that a just cultivation of women's mental powers will take them out of their sphere ; it will only enlarge that sphere. The most cultivated women perform their common duties best. They see more in those duties. They can do more. Lady Jane Grey would, I dare say, have bound up a wound or managed a household with any unlearned woman of the day. Queen Elizabeth did manage a kingdom, and we find no pedantry in her way of doing it.

People who advocate a better training for women, must not, necessarily, be supposed to imagine, that men and women are by education to be made alike, and are intended to fulfil most of the same offices. There seems reason for thinking that a boundary line exists between the intellects of men and women, which perhaps cannot be passed over from either side. But at any rate, taking the whole nature of both sexes, and the inevitable circumstances which cause them to differ, there must be such a difference between men and women that the same intellectual training applied to both would produce most dissimilar results. There are some things that are good for all trees—light, air, room—but no one expects by affording some similar advantages of this kind to an oak and a beech to find them assimilate, though by such means the best of each may be produced.

Translate into English :—

گدز هڪزو بڪايو قوت جي ٻولا ڪانؤ گهُئي ناء
جهنگ ۾ رليونِئث اوجهري اِڪر جي جا بُگهز
هڪزي اوباري هئي ڏاءء جيتوٽيڪ اوجهري
پاروٽي هوئي پربڪه بچِزو ٽول دانا ديوانا ڪرے
گدز او جهرئي کي چُگوتُول جاٽي ڪُئي هلئو وات تي
ٽيڪاري هڪزي اچي مليس ٻلي گڏ جي او چٽو فقير
هڪزي جي اوتاري و ٽان لڪُيِيا جاتي فقير جا ڪڪز
گهٽا ٽي چِئيا پر فقير کي دواٽء گدز جو پٽو گهر بوهو
تهنڪري گدزجي ٽا سئ ڪاٽ اوتاري جي چو ٽا ارئي
ٽرتي مذبي چِڊي هئا ء۔   هيڊِي گدز کي فقير
جاڪڪزذسي وات پاٽي ٽيوبِانِياء ته اوجهري اُتي
رِکي ڪڪز هڪزو وٽي۔   تهنڪي ٽيڪارئي جيبوجو
هنطرح سادو سو دوڪاچ هٽان چِڊي اُچي پٽيان
ڊوزٽ سيا ٽپ جوڪم ناهي ء هن ريت پراون پڪن
۾ اڪه رڪٽ پهنچي جسي ڪاٽ جوڪووها ٽٽ آهى
پرگدز کي لوٻ اٽذو ٻوزو ڪري چِڊيو هوتهنڪري
ٽيڪارئي جي سمجها ٽي اهزي سنديس دلتي بيئي
جهزو پاٽلي تي ليڪوء قبي ٽى ڪينهو ٽٻ اوجهري
چِڊي ڪڪز جو لوٻ ڪري اوتاري ڏي هليو۔
وبندى ساٽ ٽوتي ۾ ٽاٽوڪڪز هٽ اچٽ بدران
فقير جهلي ٻتي ڪڊٽ لاء پِٽ ٽازيس

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

Rev. C. D. DuPORT, M.A.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Point, and write in words, both according to the   **8**
English and Indian numeration, the two numbers ?

                1234567654321

                5020040003060.

                Rs.   a. p.   Rs.   a. p.

2.   Subtract   45,867-12-6 from 86,325-8-3. How   **5**
are the numbers placed in Subtraction ?

3.   If a room is 28 feet long, 20 feet wide, 13 feet   **10**
high, and the windows and doors take up half the
walls, find the cost of papering at 12 annas a square
yard.

4.   How many square feet are there in 578 pieces   **10**
of Grey Domestics 39 inches wide and 72 yards long ?
and what is the price at 20 Rs. 14 annas per piece ?

5.   Multiply $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}$ **7**
       by $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{6}$.

6.   Reduce $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{3\text{T}}$, $\frac{1}{3\text{Z}}$ to decimals.   **10**

7.   If I sell Rs. 500 4 per cents. at 93, and buy $5\frac{1}{2}$ **10**
per cents. at 109, what is the change in my income ?

8.   Divide a lakh of rupees between A, B, and C.   **10**
in the proportion of 2, 3, 4, and the same amount
between D, E, and F, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

9.   If I sell 40 shares of 250 Rs. each in the Orien-   **13**
tal Bank at 121 per cent. premium, how many shares
of 1,000 Rs. each in the Madras Bank at 72 per cent.
premium can I buy ? and how much will be left ?

10.   A person travelled 120 miles by railway at   **7**
15 miles an hour, 120 by road at 8 miles an hour, and

60 by bullock-cart at 2 miles an hour : how long did he take ?

11. Find the square root of 173388·96 and the **10** cube root of 1860·867.

WEDNESDAY—*22nd November* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

Rev. C. D. DuPORT, M.A. ; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms *a Homogeneous Expression,* **2** *Similar Quantities.*

Remove the brackets from the expression

$$a-\Big[2b+\Big\{3\,c-3a-(a+b)\Big\}+2a-(b+3c)\Big] \quad \textbf{3}$$

2. If $x=2$, $y=3$, $a=6$, and $b=5$, find the value of

$$\sqrt[3]{(x+y)^2 b} + \sqrt[3]{(x+a)(b-2x)} + \sqrt[3]{(b-y)^2 x} \quad \textbf{4}$$

and also of

$$x+2a-\Big\{y+b-\Big[x-a-(y-2b)\Big]\Big\} \quad \textbf{3}$$

3. State the rule for the multiplication of two **3** algebraical quantities.

Multiply together
$$(a^2-3a+2)^2 \text{ and } a^2+6a+1. \quad \textbf{5}$$

4. Assuming the rule for finding the G. C. M. **6** of two algebraical quantities, prove that for finding the G. C. M. of three such quantities.

Find by inspection the G. C. M. of   **5**

$(x-1)^2 (x-2) (x-3)$ and $(x-1)^3 (x-4) (x-5)$.

5.   Simplify the expression   **7**

$$\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{b(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)},$$

And multiply $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{x}{a} + 1$ by $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{x}{a} + 1$.   **6**

6.   Extract to three terms the square root of $(1+x)$.   **8**

7.   Divide $a^{\frac{5}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}}b + ab^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^2 + b^{\frac{5}{2}}$ **8**

by $a^{\frac{1}{2}} - ab^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b - b^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

Show that $\dfrac{a\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a+x}-\sqrt{x}} = a + x + \sqrt{ax+x^2}$ **8**

8.   Solve the following equations :—

(7) $\dfrac{2x-3}{3x-4} = \dfrac{4x-5}{6x-7}$.   **5**

(ß) $\sqrt{x+48} + \sqrt{x} = 12$.   **7**

(γ) $\sqrt[m]{a+x} = \sqrt[2m]{x^2+8ax+b^2}$.   **8**

9.   A cistern can be filled by two pipes, A and B,   **8**
in 12 hours, and by the pipe A alone in 20 hours ;
required the time in which it would be filled by B alone.

10.   A privateer sailing at the rate of 10 miles an   **8**
hour discovers a ship 18 miles off running from her at
the rate of 8 miles an hour, how many miles can the
ship run before being overtaken ?

Thursday—23rd *November* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID I.—IV.

Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.; F. J. Candy, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1.   Define a *plane angle* and a *plane rectilineal* **6**
angle.

How is an angle expressed ?

2.   Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given **7**
straight line of unlimited length from a given point
without it.

Does Euclid observe any distinction in the use
of the words " perpendicular" and " at right angles."

3.   If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be **7**
drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle,
these shall be less than the other two sides of the
triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

4.   If a side of any triangle be produced, the **9**
exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite
angles, and the three interior angles of every triangle
are together equal to two right angles. Give the
corollaries.

5.   If a straight line be bisected and produced to **9**
any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line
thus produced and the part of it produced, together
with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to
the square on the straight line which is made up of
the half and the part produced.

What is the analogous theorem in Algebra ?

6.   Describe a square that shall be equal to a **11**
given rectilineal figure.

7.   When does a straight line *touch* a circle, and **6**
when do circles *touch* one another ?

8.   If two circles touch each other externally in   **7**
any point, the straight line which joins their centres
shall pass through that point of contact.

9.   The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure   **9**
inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right
angles.

10.   Draw two concentric circles such that those   **9**
chords of the outer circle which touch the inner may
be equal to its diameter.

11.   In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangu-   **11**
lar to a given triangle.

12.   Inscribe a circle in a given rhombus.   **9**

THURSDAY—23rd November 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Rev. C. D. DuPort M.A.; F.J. Candy, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Explain why a vessel is able to sail in a direction   **5**
nearly opposite to that of the wind.

2.   Enunciate the principle of the lever.   **4**

Two weights of 3 and 4 lb. respectively balance at   **5**
the extremities of a lever 14 feet long, find the
position of the fulcrum.

3.   Find the ratio of the power to the weight in a   **7**
system of pullies in which the same string passes
round all the pullies, the weight of the lower pullies
being *w*.

In this system, the weight of the pullies being   **6**
neglected, if there be ten strings to the lower block,
what power will support a weight of 1,000 lbs. ?

8 *ex*

4.   In the wheel and axle, if the radius of the   6
wheel be 12 feet and that of the axle ½ a foot, what
power will be required to sustain a weight of 216 lbs ?

5.   State and explain the laws (1) of definite   7
proportions, and (2) of reciprocal proportions in che-
mical combinations ; and substantiate by reference to
Dalton's atomic theory the law of multiple proportions.   6

6.   Distinguish between a mechanical mixture and   5
a chemical compound, and state whether atmospheric
air is a mechanical mixture or a chemical compound ?

What effect would be produced on the atmosphere   6
by the suspension of the law of gaseous diffusion ?

7.   Explain carefully why a bottle of water is cooled   7
if wrapped in a wet cloth and exposed to a hot dry
wind.

8.   Explain the principle of Sir Humphry Davy's   6
safety lamp.

9.   A person travels from Bombay to Calcutta ;   7
state, giving clear reasons for your answer, whether
his watch will appear to have gained or lost on his
arrival at his journey's end.

10.   Explain the phenomenon of the seasons.   8

11.   What appearance would the earth present to a   8
spectator on the moon's surface ?

12.   Explain the nature of a lunar eclipse.   7

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS,
1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M. B. R. WEST, B. A	} In English.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . . . . J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D.	} In Sanscrit.
R. G. OXENHAM, B.A. . . . . W. A. EAST, B.A.	} In Latin.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . . . . VITHAL NARAYEN PATHAK, B.A.	} In Marathi.
Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. . . . . NAGINDASS TULSIDASS MARPHATIA, B.A.	} In Gujarati.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. . . . . MOSSA KHAN, Esq.	} In Persian.
RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYEN MUNDLIK . . . . CHUHORMULL KUNDERMULL PANJA- BEE, B.A.	} In Sindhee.
Rev. W. BEYNON . . . . Mr. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA	} In Canarese.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A. . . . . PROF. KERRU LAKSHMAN CHHATREY. .	{ In Mathema- tics and Ge- ography.
The Honorable Colonel W. F. MAR- RIOTT. . . . . Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A	} In Logic.
R. WEST, B.A. . . . . J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.	} In History.
REV. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A. . . . . R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.	} In Butler.

MONDAY—4th *December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. HAINES, M.B.; R. WEST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the substance of Johnson's criticism **6**
on Pope's description of "wit." What account does
he give of the former use of the word, and of that
prevailing when he wrote?

(*b*) Quote Cowley's lines on the abuse of wit in **2**
poetry.

2. Paraphrase the following passages:— **7**

(*a*) "The connexion is supplied with great per-
spicuity; and thoughts, which to a reader of less skill
seem thrown together by chance, are concatenated
without any abruption."

(*b*) "Of translated fragments to enumerate the
titles or settle the dates, would be tedious with little
use."

(*c*) "Yet it may easily happen that information
may come at a commodious time, and, as truth and
interest are not by any fatal necessity at variance, that
one may by accident introduce the other."

(*d*) "He retired from a cold reception, not sub-
missive but indignant, with such deference of his own
greatness as made him unwilling to expose it to neg-
lect or violation."

(*e*) "To read Eustathius, of whose work there was
then no Latin version, I suspect Pope, if he had been
willing, not to have been able."

(*f*) "I think your criticisms which regard the
expression very just, and shall make my profit of them:
to give you some proof that I am in earnest, I will

alter these verses on your bare objection, though I have Mr. Dryden's example for each of them."

(g) Of his school performances has appeared only a poem on the death of Lord Hastings, composed with great ambition of such conceits as, notwithstanding the reformation begun by Waller and Denham, the example of Cowley still kept in reputation."

3. (a) Explain :—   **7**

　" The utmost malice of the stars is past,
　" Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
　" And high raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
　" Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
　" Will gloriously the new laid works succeed."

(b) " Parse the words "weights," " took," succeed."   **2**

4. (a) " I beg no pity for this mouldering clay,   **8**
　" For if you give it burial there it takes
　" Possession of your earth.
　" If burnt and scattered in the air, the winds
　" That strew my dust diffuse my royalty,
　" And spread me o'er your clime ; for where one atom
　" Of mine shall light, know there Sebastian reigns."

(b) " Tis but because the living death ne'er knew
　" They fear to prove it as a thing that's new ;
　" Let me the experiment before you try,
　" I'll show you first how easy 'tis to die."

How does Johnson compare the above passages ? Show that his criticism is correct.

5. (a) Mention the chief poetical versions of   **3**
Homer before that of Pope.

(b) Who assisted him, and to what extent, in   **5**
his translations and in his notes.

6. (a) Specify when, and the occasions on which,   **6**
the following poems were written : Astrea Redux, Annus Mirabilis, The Medal, Absalom and Achitophel, The Hind and Panther, MacFlecknoe, An Essay on Man, and The Dunciad.

　8 *ex**

    (*b*) Explain briefly the relations of Dryden and   **6**
of Pope to the political parties of their times.

   7. Give the substance of Johnson's comparison of   **8**
Pope with Dryden.

   8. (*a*) What does he say on the subordination of the   **3**
parts to the whole in a work of art ?

   (*b*.) What is his theory of poetic diction ?   Com-   **7**
pare it with that of Wordsworth.

   9. (*a*) Paraphrase :—   **6**

      " Fill high the sparkling bowl,
        The rich repast prepare,
        Reft of a crown he yet may share the feast.
        Close by a regal chair
        Fell Thirst and Famine scowl
        A baleful smile upon the baffled guest.
        Heard ye the din of battle bray,
        Lance to lance, and horse to horse ?
        Long years of havoc urge their destined course,
        And through the kindred squadrons mow
          their way.
        Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
        With many a foul and midnight murder fed,
        Revere his consort's faith, his fathers fame,
        And spare the meek usurper's holy head.
        Above, below, the Rose of snow
        Twined with her blushing foe we spread :
        The bristled Boar in infant gore
          Wallows beneath the thorny shade,
        Now, brothers, bending o'er the accursed loom,
        Stamp we our vengeance deep, and ratify his
          doom.

   (*b*) Explain the allusions.   **8**

   (*c*) Parse the words " bray," " lance," " shame,"   **4**
and " Rose."

   10. Point out the characteristic merits and defects   **11**
of the above passage, and show that they *are* charac-
teristic by references to other passages in Gray's
writings.

MONDAY—4th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. HAINES, M.B.; R. WEST, B.A.

MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED; WORDSWORTH'S
APPENDIX AND PREFACES.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Paraphrase, and annotate where necessary :—   **12**

" And as that Theban monster that proposed
    Her riddle, and him who solved it not devoured,
    That once found out and solved, for grief and spite
    Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep ;
    So, struck with dread and anguish, fell the Fiend ;
    And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
    Joyless triumphals of his hoped success,
    Ruin and desperation, and dismay,
    Who durst so proudly tempt the Son of God.
    So Satan fell ; and straight a fiery globe
    Of angels, on full sail of wing, flew nigh,
    Who on their plumy vans received him soft
    From his uneasy station, and upbore,
    As on a floating couch, through the blithe air ;
    Then in a flowery valley set him down,
    On a green bank, and set before him spread
    A table of celestial food, divine,
    Ambrosial fruits, fetched from the Tree of Life,
    And from the Fount of Life ambrosial drink,
    That soon refreshed him wearied."

2.   Scan the following lines :   **6**

   (a)   Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men.

   (b)   Food to Elijah bringing, even and morn,
         Though ravenous, taught to abstain from what
            they brought.

   (c)   Glory he requires, and glory he receives.

(d)   Many a fair edifice besides more like
      Houses of Gods.

(e)   The abominable terms, impious condition.

(f)   Surnamed Peripatetics, and the sect
      Epicureans, and the Stoic severe.

(g)   Light from above, from the fountain of light.

3.   Explain the following passages and phrases:—   **5**

(a)   Beasts of chace, or fowl of game
      In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled
      Gris-amber-steamed.

(b)   Freshet or purling brook.

(c)   And either tropic now
      'Gan thunder, and both ends of heaven.

(d)   All the promised land
      Reduced a province under Roman yoke.

b.   Note any peculiar usages of words in the follow-   **7**
ing:—

(a)   All our power
      To be infringed.

(b)   For Satan, with sly preface to return.

(c)   I, as I undertook, and with the vote
      Consenting in full frequence was empowered,
      Have found him, viewed him, tasted him.

(d)   As the magnetic hardest iron draws.

(e)   No interdict
      Defends the touching of these viands pure.

4.   Give the etymology of the following words,   **8**
with explanations where needed :—Intoxicate, epithet,
homage, harpies, puissant, abomination, tribulation,
harbour, recreant, democraty, ambitious, adamant,
debel, devil, realm, ambrosial.

5.   Note the grammatical peculiarities in the fol-   **6**
lowing passages :—

(*a*)   And with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed
To the flood of Jordan.

(*b*)   For single none
Durst ever, who returned, and dropt not here
His carcase.

(*c*)   Which they who asked seldom understood,
And not well understood, as good not known.

(*d*)   What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat ?

(*e*)   Than prompt her to do aught may merit
praise.

6. Describe the political condition of Palestine and   **10**
the neighbouring countries, at the date of the scene of
Paradise Regained.

7. Introduce appropriately into short phrases the   **6**
so called synonyms in the following groups : feeling,
sentiment, sensation : reverence, veneration, honour,
worship : snip, cut, slice, shear : vengeance, revenge,
retribution.

8. Paraphrase :—   **8**

"The qualities of writing best fitted for eager re-
ception are either such as startle the world into atten-
tion by their audacity and extravagance ; or they are
chiefly of a superficial kind, lying upon the surfaces
of manners ; or arising out of a selection and arrange-
ment of incidents, by which the mind is kept upon
the stretch of curiosity, and the fancy amused without
the trouble of thought.   But in everything which is to
send the soul into herself, to be admonished of her
weakness, or to be made conscious of her power ; where-
ever life and nature are described as operated upon
by the creative or abstracting virtue of the imagina-
tion ; wherever the instinctive wisdom of antiquity and
her heroic passions uniting, in the heart of the poet,
with the meditative wisdom of later ages, have pro-
duced that accord of sublimated humanity, which is
at once a history of the remote past, and a prophetic

enunciation of the remotest future, *there* the poet must reconcile himself for a season to few and scattered hearers."

9. (a) What poets does Wordsworth mention in illustration of the argument of the first and second paragraphs respectively of the above passage ?   **7**

(b) Write a list of the substantives which occur in the passage, indicating their origin, whether Anglo-Saxon, French, Latin, or Greek.

10. What explanation does Wordsworth give of the deterioration of poetry ?   **5**

11. Write short notices of the words in the following sentences :   **6**

> Judges, whose censure is auspicious, and whose praise ominous !
>
> The Laurel, meed of mighty conquerors
> And poets *sage*.

12. (a) Rewrite in simple narrative form, and in language free from figure :—   **14**

(b) Put into blank verse :—

" The blue waves of Ullin roll in light. The green hills are covered with day. Trees shake their dusky heads in the breeze. Grey torrents pour their noisy streams. Two green hills with aged oaks surround a narrow plain. The blue course of a stream is there. On its banks stood Cairbar of Atha. His spear supports the king ; the red eyes of his fear are sad. Cormac rises on his soul with all his ghastly wounds."

(c) Give a summary of Wordworth's criticism on the writings from which this is taken.

Tuesday—*5th December* 1865.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

SANSKRIT—Paper I.

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ;
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.

QUESTIONS ON THE HITOPADESIIA AND MANU, INCLUDING GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate the following passages into Sanskrit :— **23**

(*a*)   Suitable hospitality must be exercised even towards an enemy arrived at the house. The tree does not withdraw its protecting shadow from the woodcutter.

(*b*)   Religion is the one friend which follows (us) even in death ; whilst everything else goes to destruction along with the body.

(*c*)   ' Is this one of our tribe or a stranger ?' is the calculation of the narrow-minded : but to those of a noble disposition, the earth itself is but one family.

(*d*)   In misfortunes a man may know a friend ; in battle, a hero ; in a loan, an honest man ; a wife in diminished fortune : and kinsmen in afflictions.

In the mind of the wicked there is one thing ; in their discourse, another ; in their conduct another. In the heart, in the speech, and in the conduct of the magnanimous, there is one and the same thing.

2.   (*a*)   Give a literal translation of the following **15** verse :—

सिद्धिः साध्ये सताम् अस्तु प्रसादात् तस्य धूर्जटेः ।
ज्ञान्हवी फेनलेखेव यन्मूर्ध्नि शशिनः कला ॥

(b)   Parse the preceding verse, resolving the Sandhis and explaining the Samásas.

(c)   Give the roots of the words which occur in it, with their meanings, and the first person singular of the present tense of their verbal forms.

3.   (a)   Where   were   the   following   places   **10** situated :—

Pátaliputra, Magadhadésha, Daṇḍakáraṇya, Gauḍa, Kalyáṇakaṭaka, Kalinga, and Kányakubja?

(b)   What are the names given to Shiva and Vishṇu in the Hitopadésha? Explain their etymological and legendary origin.

(c)   What is mentioned of Vrihaspati in the Hitopadésha? What is the root of the first portion of this name? Give the names connected with Indian sacrifice and sacrificers which are formed from that root.

4.   (a)   Translate into Sanskrit the following lines,   **10** or give the original of them as found in the Hitopadésha :—

Preserve your wife, preserve your pelf ;
But give them both to save yourself :
There's other wealth, another wife ;
But where is there another life ?

(b)   Alter your translation (or quotation) thus, in favour of the wife :—

Preserve your man, preserve your pelf ;
But give them both to save yourself ;
There's other wealth, and other men ;
But who shall see this life again ?

(c)   From which of the Law-books is the original of the first verse taken ?

5.   Give some account of the origin of the Code   **10** of Manu. With what section of the Bráhmans did it probably originate? Give any mark of time which you may have noticed in the first two books.

Give in English the sum of the most important of the geographical intimations contained in the second chapter of Manu.

6. (*a*) Give the separate elements of the following **15** padas :—

भवत्पूर्व्वञ्चरेद्रैक्षमुपनीतोद्विजोत्तमः ।

भवन्मध्यन्तु राज्यन्योवैश्यस्तु भवदुत्तरम् ॥

(*b*) Give the rules of Sandhi which affect the word which is here three times repeated.

(*c*) Give the synonyms of the three classes of Indians here mentioned, with etymological explanations.

7. (*a*) Give the various meanings of the following **10** roots, and give the third person singular of the present of the indicative of the active voice of the verbs formed from them :—अस्, इ, कल्, गुप, दा, दे, नट्.

(*b*) Mention the conjugations of the verbs.

8. (*b*) How is the syllable ओाम् formed? To what **10** was it originally applied? What are the virtues atributed by Manu to its use ? and what according to him are the consequences of its neglect ?

(*b*) Translate the following verse, and explain its allusions :—

ब्राम्हेण विमस्तीर्थेन नित्यकालमुपस्पृशेत् ।

कायेत्रैदशिकाभ्यांवा न पित्र्येण कदाचन ॥

9 *ex*

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

TRANSLATIONS, QUESTIONS ON VIKRAMORVAST, GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;
J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate into English :—   **10**

(a)   ब्रह्म यस्त्वननुज्ञातमधीयानादवाप्नुयात् ।
स ब्रह्मस्तेयसंयुक्तो नरकं प्रतिपद्यते ॥
लौकिकं वैदिकं वापि तथाध्यात्मिकमेव च ।
आददीत यतो ज्ञानं तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत् ॥
सावित्रीमात्रसारोऽपि वरं विप्रः सुयन्त्रितः ।
नायन्त्रितस्त्रिवेदोऽपि सर्वाशी सर्वविक्रयी ॥
शय्यासनेध्याचरिते श्रेयसा न समाविशेत् ।
शय्यासनस्थश्चैवैनं प्रत्युत्थायाभिवादयेत् ॥
ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति यूनः स्थविर आयति ।
प्रत्युत्थानाभिवादाभ्यां पुनस्तान्प्रतिपद्यते ॥

(b)   कञ्चुकी ॥   **20**
सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी
पथ्रायुत्रैरुपहितभरः कल्पते विश्रमाय ।
अस्माकं तु प्रतिदिनमियं सादयन्ती प्रतिष्ठां
सेवाकाकुः परिणतिरभूत् स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः ॥
आदिष्टोऽस्मि सनियमया काशिराजसुतया यथा

व्रतसंपादनाय   मया   मानमुत्सृज्य निपुणिकामु-
खेन पूर्वं याचितो महाराजस्तदेवं मद्वचनादि-
ज्ञापयेति   यावदहमवसितसंध्याकार्यं   महाराजं
पश्यामि ॥

(परिक्रम्यावलोक्य)
रमणीयः किल दिवसावसानवृत्तान्तो राजवेश्मनः ॥
उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणो
धूपैर्जाल्विनिःसृतैर्वडभयः संदिग्धपारावताः ।
आचारप्रयतः सपुष्पबलिषु स्थानेषु चार्चिष्मतीः
संध्यामङ्गुलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धाभिवृद्धो जन ः ॥
अवलोक्य.
अये इत एव प्रस्थितो देवः य एष ः ॥
परिजनवनिताकरार्पिताभिः परिवृत एष विभाति
दीपिकाभिः
गिरिरिव   गतिमानपक्षसादादुन्नतटपुष्पितकर्णि-
कारयष्टिः ॥
यावदेनमवलोक्य प्रतिपालयामि ॥

2.   Translate into Sanskrit :—   **40**

The Brahama Vaivarta Purâna is supposed to be
communicated by Sauti, the son of Sûta, the original
narrator of the Purânas, to S'aunaka, a sage, at an as-
sembly of similar characters, in the forest of Naimisha,
whom he happens to visit, and who ask him to re-
late the work. This commencement opens several of
the Purânas, and more especially the Mâhâtmyas or
chapters descriptive of the virtues of some place or per-
son, said to be taken from some Purâna. In this case

the Rishis state, as the motive for their inquiry, their dread of the evil tendency of the present age, and their desire for emancipation; and their hope to be secured in the one, and defended from the other, by being imbued with faith in Hari; through the medium of their Purâṇa, which they style the essence of the Purâṇas, the source of faith, felicity, and final liberation, and the dissipator of the errors of the Purâṇas and the Upapurâṇas, and even of the Vedas. Sauti acquired his knowledge of this work from Vyâsa, by whom it was arranged in its present form to the extent of eighteen thousand S'lokas. Vyâsa received its outline from Nârada, who had learnt it from Nârâyaṇa Rishi, the son of Dharma, to whom it had been communicated by his father.

3. (a) Give the contents of the second act and   **7** the Vishkambhaka of the third of the Vikramorvas'î.

(b) What is a Troṭaka; what a Vishkambhaka, what a Praveśáka?

4. (a) What terminations are used in Sanskrit   **8** to denote the feminine? Give the principal rules regarding their use, with examples.

(b) Do you know any words designating 'males' which have the neuter genders, and any, denoting females, which are of the masculine gender?

5. Give the third person singular Parasm. and Atm. present, perfect future I. and II. and aorist of the roots.

स्पृश् । विश् । नश् । सद् । स्था । कथ् । and   **7**
रम् ॥.

6. Translate into English:—   **8**

अयंच गगनात् कोपि तमचामीकराङ्द ः ।

अभिरोहति शलामं तडित्वानिव तोयद ः ॥

Parse the two lines, and give the etymology of each noun, and the principal tenses of the verbs.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

W. A. EAST, B.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate, and explain where necessary, the **25** following passage:—

Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent: item populum Romanum victis, non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent, et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse; neque iis neque eorum sociis injuriâ bellum illaturum si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent: si id non fecissent longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar denunciaret; neminem secum sine suâ pernicie contendisse. Quum vellet congrederetur; intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV, tectum non subissent, virtute possent.

II. Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum　　**25**
　　Vultu quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,
　　Oscula libavit natæ; dehinc talia fatur.
　　" Parce metu Cytherea, manent immota tuorum
　　Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
　　Mœnia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli
　　Magnanimum Æneam; neque me sententia vertit.
　　Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet,

9 *ex**

Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
Contundet ; moresque viris et mœnia ponet,
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur (Ilus erat dum res stetit Ilia regno)
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes,
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectoreâ, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.

III.   Translate into Latin :—   **50**

Monmouth, accompanied by some of his officers,
went up to the top of a tower, and observed the posi-
tion of the enemy. Beneath him lay a flat expanse,
now rich with corn-fields and apple-trees, but then,
as its name imports, for the most part a dreary morass.
When the rains were heavy, and the river and its tri-
butary streams rose above their banks, this tract was
often flooded. It was indeed anciently part of that
great swamp renowned in our early chronicles as
having arrested the progress of two successive races
of invaders. It had long protected the Celts against
the aggressions of the Kings of Wessex, and it had
sheltered Alfred from the pursuit of the Danes.

TUESDAY—5th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

W. A. EAST, B.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate:— **20**

Quid qui etiam addiscunt aliquid ? Ut et Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se, quotidie aliquid addiscentem, dicit senem fieri, et ego feci, Græcas litteras senex didici ; quas quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, ut ea ipsa mihi nota essent, quibus me nunc exemplis uti videtis.

Parse *gloriantem, essent,* and *exemplis*—conjugate cupio—distinguish cupio, aveo, volo.

II. Translate : **20**

Cui flavam religas comam
Simplex munditiis ? Heu quoties fidem
Mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
  Nigris æquora ventis
  Emirabitur insolens
  ——Me tabula sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
  Suspendisse potenti
  Vestimenta maris deo.

What is the force of the prefix *re* in *religas?* Give the different uses of *re* in composition, and give an instance of each. Parse *munditiis, ventis, suspendisse, deo.* What is the metaphor here ? What custom is alluded to in the last stanza ? What is the metre of these lines ?

III. Distinguish— **10**

Indico and *indico ; relego* and *relēgo ; compello-are* and *compello-ere ; dolor, mœror, angor, tristitia,*

solicitudo ; gaudium and *lætitia ; autem, sed, vel, at ; perdo* and *amitto.*

IV.   What are the two ways of forming frequenta- **10** tive verbs ? is there any difference in meaning between verbs formed in one and those formed in the other way ?

What is the force of the adjectival terminations *ālis, ānus, ātus ?* What is the force of the adverbial terminations *itus, im ?*

V.   Translate into Latin :—   **10**

That it once had been so, he said that he did not doubt ; but that it was so then, or ever would be again, he did very much doubt.

Explain the reason why you use the tenses you do in this passage.

Translate this passage also in the oratio directa.

VI.   Translate :—   **20**

> Infert se septus nebula, mirabile dictu,
> Per medios miscetque viris ; neque cernitur ulli.
> Lucus in urbe fuit media, lætissimus umbræ,
> Quo ——————————— Pœni
> Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
> Monstrarat, caput acris equi ; sic nam fore bello
> Egregiam et facilem victu per sæcula gentem.

Parse *septus, ulli, loco, fore.*

What is the etymology of lucus, silva, nemus? Do you see any construction in this passage which would be inadmissible in prose of the best period ?

VII.   Give a short sketch with dates of the chief **10** events in the life of Julius Cæsar.

Tuesday—5th December 1865.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

MARATHI—Paper I.

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F R.S. ;
Vithal Narayan Pathak, B.A.

QUESTIONS ON THE BOOKS:—KAVI CHARITRA,
LIFE OF SOCRATES, SABHA PARVA OF MORO-
PANT, AND TUKARAM'S ABHANGS, AND ON
GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Give the etymological origin and express **10**
meaning of the following words occurring in the Life
of Socrates :—

इतिहास, मंत्री, प्रामाणिक, निस्पृह, निरभिमानी,
अनिष्ट, सृष्टि, उलटापालट, स्वर्ग, सच्छास्त्र.

(b) Mention the languages from which the follow-
ing words are respectively derived, and give Indian
substitutes for them :—

हुकूम, दरबार, रकम, गरीब, खातरी, बेफाम, वाक-
बगार, नज़र, फौज, किताब, बहादूर, मसलत, दरसाल,
बुरखा.

(c) What are the Samásas of the following words : —

गुणदोष, रामलक्ष्मण, भवसागर, दीनदयाल, द्विवचन,
ग्रामपशु, पापमुक्त, राजपुरुष, महाबल, चक्रपाणि, प्रिय-
भार्या.

2. What place does Tukárám occupy among the **10**
Marathí Poets ? What is the general character and

tendency of his writings? Illustrate your remarks by extracts.

3. Institute a comparison between Tukárám and **10** Socrates, as to their manner of life, their modes of teaching, the doctrines they taught, and the state of the society in which they moved.

4. (a) Give an account of Shankaráchárya.   **10**

(b) Give an account of Sháliváana, and of his movements and his opponents.

(c) Mention the origin of the different Indian eras, and give their corresponding Christian dates.

5. Name the principal works of Shankaráchárya, **10** Vidyáranya, Jayadéva, Kálidása, Bhartrihari, Bhojaráaja, Bháskaráchárya, Bhattojí Dikshita, Lolimbaráaja, and Vishnusharmá.

6. Give a short account of Vidura, Dharmaráaja, **5** Draupadí, and Shakuni.

7. Name the Parvas of the Mahábhárata, and **10** give an outline of the Sabhá Parva.

8. Translate the following idiomatical sentences **10** from Milton into Maráthí :—

(a) There youth run ahead into the easy creek of a system.

(b) Know, worthies ; and exercise the privilege of your honoured country.

(c) It might, perhaps, more fitly have been written in another tongue.

(d) And yet in the midst of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy.

(e) They who undertake a religious cause need not be men-pleasers.

(f) So they in heaven their odes and vigils tuned.

(g) O what a multitude of thoughts at once
        Awakened in me ! swarm.

9.   Give the poetical forms which occur in the declension of nouns and the conjugation of verbs which are not now found in the current Maráthí.

10.   (a) Explain the following passage, and write **15** it in the Roman character :—

दीनाचा कृपाळ दुष्टजना काळ
एकला सकळ व्यापक हा. १
हांसे बोले तैसा नव्हे हा अनंत
नये पराकृत ह्मणो यासी. २
यासी कळावया एक भक्तिभाव
दुजा नाहीं ठाव धांडोळीतां. ३

(b) Parse the following words occurring above :—

काळ, दुष्टजना, हांसे, नये, कळावया, धांडोळीतां.

————

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.
TRANSLATIONS, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;
VITHAL NARYAN PATHAK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   (a) Translate into English the following **25** prose passage from the Kavi-Charitra :—

अमरसिंह याला कोणी अमरदेव असेंही ह्मणतात. हा नामांकित कवि विक्रमादित्याच्या वेळेस होता. कारण कीं, त्याच्या सभेंतील श्रेष्ठ पंडितांत त्याचें नांव गणिलें

होतें. हा जैनमती होता. किंवा जैन मताचा यानें पक्ष धरिला, या गोष्टीविषयीं संशय आहे. पण सिंह या नांवावरून तो **जैनमती** होता असें दिसतें. तसें अमर ग्रंथाच्या आरंभीं मंगलही जैन संप्रदायाचें दिसतें. पण तो जैनमती होता झणून पंडित मानीत नाहींत. यानें पुष्कळ ग्रंथ केले होते, परंतु असें सांगतात कीं, उदय-नाचार्य आणि शंकराचार्य यानीं पाखांडी ग्रंथाबरोबर याचेही ग्रंथ बुडविले. पण त्यानें केलेला **अमरकोश** मात्र लोकोपयोगी झणून ठेविला. अमरकोशांत काळा विषयीं दाखला नाहीं. तरी अमरसिंह हा कोशाचा आद्यरचक ही गोष्ट मान्य आहे. अमरकोश हा अमि-पुराणांतील नामांचा संग्रह करून प्रकरण बद्ध रचिला आहे. त्यांचीं तीन कांडें असून श्लोक १५०० आहेत.

अमरावर पुष्कळ पंडितांनीं टीका केल्या आहेत. क्षीर-स्वामी, रामश्रम, राममुकुट, भरतगाल, नीलकंठ, मानु-दीक्षित, रुद्रभट, नारायणचक्रवर्ती, बोपालित इत्यादि. तसी अच्युतोपाध्याय यानें **वैख्यशुद्धी** या नांवें टीका केली आहे. ही टीका मुकुटकृत व्याख्येच्या संक्षेपरूपें आहे. ही बंगाल्यांत सुपद्म नाभदत्त यानें केलेलें **सुपद्म** या नांवाचें व्याकरण जागोजागीं पढतात त्याला अनुसरून रचिली या शिवाय मथुरेश पंडिताची **सारसुंदरी** या नांवाची टीका व **अमरवृत्ती** व महादेव वेदांती यानें **बुधमनोहारा** या नांवाची टीका केली आहे. व आलीकडे

कोल्ब्रूक साहेबानें इंग्लिशांत व मराठींत बाळबोध टीका केली आहे.

How is the word जैन formed? State precisely the मत of the *Jainas.*

(c) Who are usually esteemed *pakhandis* by the Bráhmaṇs?

(d) When was the अमरकोश probably composed?

(e) What are the principal opinions of the *Vedántís* respecting the human soul?

2. (a) Translate into English the following **25** poetical passage from the Sabhá Parva of Moropant:—

विटुर ह्मणे बा धर्मा ॥ व्यसनीं सद्रीति नीति नव नौका
करिशील राज्य झाला ॥ काय श्रीराम-राय न वनौका. १
सर्व असा एकमतें ॥ जें युप्मत्प्रिय घडेल सत्वरतें

कोठेंहि कधींहि चिर ॥ स्थिर अनुभवलें न दुःख सत्वर तें. २
कथिली विटुरें सन्मति ॥ जाणों दिधली तयां शिदोरी ती
कीं व्यसन-कूप-पतितां ॥ अनुपायज्ञ तयांशिदोरी ती. ३
पुत्र-वियोगें कुंती ॥ बहु तळमळली ह्मणे अहाहा तें
सांगूं कीं निंदूं त्या ॥ लिहिला जेणें कुलेख हा हातें. ४
असु जातां तनु विकळा ॥ कीं जातां वत्स जीवं धेनु सती.
तेवि ह्मणे अलि कीं का ॥ लिपि लिहिली अश्रु-दावीं धेनु सती. ५
त्यजिली जशी तुह्मीं हे ॥ सुतहो त्यजिली तशी नकां असुनी
हे या संवर-गेहीं ॥ देहीं होतील तसकीं असुनी. ६
सुतहो शुद्धांस कर्में ॥ आतळलें व्यसन अंक हा रविला.

10 *ex*

विपरीतचिहें कुरु-कुळ ॥ दीपांनीं स्वप्रकाश हारविला. ७
आलां हत-भाग्येच्या ॥ पोटाला म्हणुनि भोगिता ताप
संसर्गें भोगावें ॥ पुण्य जसें साधु होतसें पाप. ८

(*b*)   Analyse and explain the words :—

वनौका, व्यसन कूप-पतिता, अनुगायज्ञां, अश्रुदा.

(*c*)   What kind of compound is तळमळ ? Give a few examples of similar compounds ? How do you explain the fact that such compounds are proportionally more numerous in Maráthí than in English ?

(*d*)   On what occasion were the above sentiments expressed by विटुर?

3.   Translate the following prose passage into **25** Maráthí :—

Historic truth ought to be no less sacred than religion. If the precepts of faith raise our soul above the interests of this world, the lessons of history, in their turn, inspire us with the love of the beautiful and the just, and the hatred of whatever presents an obstacle to the progress of humanity. These lessons, to be profitable, require certain conditions. It is necessary that the facts be produced with a rigorous exactness, that the changes political or social be analysed philosophically, that the exciting interest of the details of lives of public men should not divert attention from the political part they played, or cause us to forget their providential mission. Too often the writer represents the different phases of history as spontaneous events, without seeking in preceding facts their true origin and their natural deduction ; like the painter who, in reproducing the character-istics of nature, only seizes their picturesque effect, without being able, in his picture, to give their scientific demonstration. The historian ought to be

more than a painter; he ought, like the geologist,
who explains the phenomena of the globe, to unfold the
secret of the transformation of societies.—(*Napoleon III.*)

4.　　Translate into Márathí the following verses :—

Nothing is lost ; the drop of dew
　　Which trembles on the leaf or flower
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
　　In summer's thunder-shower ;
Perchance to shine within the bow
　　That fronts the sun at fall of day ;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
　　Of fountain far away.

Nothing is lost ; the tiniest seed
　　By wild-birds borne, or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
　　Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
　　The perfume of some cherish'd flower.
Though gone from outward sense, belong
　　To memory's after-hour.

So with our words ; or harsh or kind,
　　Utter'd they are not all forgot ;
They leave their influence on the mind,
　　Pass on, but perish not !
So with our deeds ; for good or ill
　　They have their power, scarce understood :
Then let us use our better will
　　To make them rife with good.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI—PAPER I.

Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. ;
NAGINDASS T. MARPHATIA, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   (*a*) What do you understand by the terms **10**
કૃદંત, તદ્ધિત, સમાસ, આક્ષેપ ?

    (*b*) How many kinds of Sámásika words are
there ? Name them.

    (*c*) Mention the particular class to which each
of the following words belongs :—

માતાપિતા, ગુરુચેલા, પરમાત્મા, દીર્ઘદર્શી, ધર્મગ્રંથ,
રાજકુમાર, કુંભકાર, પરમધાર્મિક, પીતાંબર,
મહાબલ, આનંદદાયક, અનર્થ, નિષેધ.

    (*d*) Give some examples of the influence which
prefixes (ઉપસર્ગ) have in changing the meaning of
the words with which they are combined.

II.   From what Sanskrita words do you derive   **10**
સુકૃ, સાચું, સાંજ, મજ, તુજ, નેણુ, રાત (in
Gujarát), આણુ (in રાજમ્યે આણુ વર્તાવી),
વાડ (in મેવાડ, અનહિલવાડ), નીર (in
ચંપાનીર, વીકાનીર) ?

III.   (*a*) State the difference between the measures **10**
ચોપાઈ, ચોપાયા, and છપ્પા (Sámalbhat's.)

    (*b*) How many Mátrás are there in a Dohá
Chanda ?

(c) How many pauses (metrical) are there in a verse of a Dohá Chanda, and in what positions do they occur?

IV. (a) Have the ancient Hindus left us any **10** work treating of the early history of their country?

(b) What is the name of the oldest Hindu historical work? What is its age? and of what country does it treat? Translate the name.

(c) What is the character of the narratives professing to be historical with which Indian writers favour us?

(d) To the writers of what ancient people are we indebted for some interesting particulars regarding India? Of what remarkable event are we thus inform-ed, and what is the date of its occurrence?

(e) From what period do we date anything like contemporary and continuous history of India?

(f) On what literature are we thrown back to gather information as to the condition of the Hindus in early times? What is the name, and what does Mr. Elphinstone suppose is the probable date, of the earliest portion of that literature?

(g) From what work does Mr. Elphinstone derive the greater part of the materials he has used in drawing up his history of ancient India? Does Mr. Elphinstone consider that this author, in all respects, gives a full view of the actual state of the people in his time?

(h) What is Mr. Elphinstone's opinion as to the probable origin of the Hindus?

V. (a) What do you understand by the word **15** તત્વવિદ્યા? Analyse the word.

(h) Was it Manu's design in the સ્મૃતિ to treat particularly of તત્વવિદ્યા?

10 ex*

(c) How many સંપ્રદાય are there? what are their several names?

(d) What various attitudes do the different સંપ્રદાય assume with regard to Brahmanism?

(e) Under what circumstances is it said that the પંચોપાખ્યાન was composed? In what way did the author propose to impart instruction? What famous European author adopted a similar method and in what respect does the work of the Hindu author differ from that of the European?

VI.   (a) What are the different ways of forming **10** compound verbs in Gujaráthi?

(b) What is the construction of જોઈએ when it is used as an auxiliary?

(c) Which is the better and more idiomatic translation of " I can do it,"

"હું તે કરી રાકુંછું" or " મારાથી તે થરો" ?

(d) Has the verb થરો here the same signification as the third personal future singular of the verb " થા" to be?

VII.   Translate, and correct if necessary, the fol-   **6** lowing, giving reasons for your corrections :—

(a) પાંચ હજારનો અવેજ તથા ચાર હજારની હુંડી
   મેં તેને વાળી, પણ હજી તેણે મારે માટે ખારેક
   ને પારોન મોકલ્યા છે ? હજાર કદાપી ખુટ્યા તો
   હું તેટલા જોગો નથી કે ?

(b) આ સંસાર તે એક સ્વપ્ન છે. સ્વપ્નામાં થયલા
   ધનવંતની પેઠે આ જીવ, બાયડી, છોકરાં, પૈસો,
   વાડી, બંગલા, ઘરબ્હાર, એ સઘળા રડતાં રડતાં
   મુકવા પડે છે.

(c)　તમ જેવે ઉકાવ્યાં ? જેના દીઠા નહી મરે.
તેના મારથા શું મરવાના હતા ? ભાઈ હોઠ જોરા-
વર ને થરો તે ઓર પકડવાં ન જાય કે ?

VIII.　(a) Paraphrase and explain the following :—　**6**

બાપુ પધારયા! સતધામમાં, સૌને કઢ્ઢા જે શ્રી
શંમરે ,

નામ નિશંત નીસાનમાં, અમ્મો જૈશું *ગોવિંદ
*ગામરે. ૧

ફુસ ખીલીને ખરી પેરે, એવું કાયાનું કાંમરે,
માટે ચૉપે ચેતી ચાલવું, મુકી મમતા તમામરે. ૨
આજ ચાનંદ મારે અંગમાંરે,　પરી·બ્રહ્મ *વેળા
થહેરે,

ત્તાન ગાપીને ગર્વ ટાળજો, સતમાનો સાચ્ચા
કહીરે. ૩

સ્વમુ હતું તે સમઈ ગખ્ખરે, સુરતા થઈ એ઼ક તારેરે,
*સલિતા *સિંધુમાં ભળીગઈ, પળમાં પામી
*ભરથારેરે. ૪

(b) Fully explain the expressions marked with　**3**
an asterisk in the above passage.

IX.　(a) Say what you know about Narsinhamehta　**10**
and the poetess Mirábáee.

(b) What does the former say about old age ?

X.　(a) Give a brief sketch of the first story relat-　**10**
ed by પરદુ્ખભંજન સુખ-કરણ, વીરજીત શુભ નામ
to Abolá-ranee.

(b) What was Abolá's award ? on what prin-
ciple was it right ?

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI—PAPER II.

Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;
NAGINDASS T. MARPHATIA, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into English :— **15**

(*a*) ભાષાનો ગુણજ એવો છે કે આપણા જીવના જે કર્મ અને જોસ્સા તેના તે ખરાખર ચિતાર આપેછે. શું સઝાટોનાં પુતળાંથી અને ચિત્રથી અસલ વસ્તુનું ચોખ્ખું સ્વરૂપજ્ઞાન થતું નથી? થાય છે. પણ ભાષામાં કંઈ વિરોધ ગુણ છે. ભાષા ન‍ેહ તરેહવાર રીતે સેલથી વપરાઈ શકાય છે. રંગ, આકાર અને ગતિ ફેરવાતાં નથી. ભાષાનો કવિતા-શક્તિ જોડે પાસેનો ને સીધો સંબંધ છે તેથી ભાષા તેનું કહું તરત ને ઘણું કરેછે. સઝાટ અને ચિતારાના કાંમમાં ધારેલી વસ્તુઓ અને પોતાના રસજ્ઞાન એની વચમાં ખીજ કેટલીક વસ્તુઓ—હથિયારો, હુનરની રીતીઓ, કેટલા વિચાર આવી નડે છે તેથી તેઓનું કાંમ વધારે મુશ્કેલ થાય છે. ભાષા પોતાનું રસજ્ઞાન ઝપદઈને ભાષામાં ઓળી ખતાવરો, પણ સઝાટને પથરા હથિયાર જોઈએ, ચિતારાને પણ કાગળ ને ખ્પાણ જોઈએ તે દેખાઈતું છે કે એ લોકોના કિસખ ભાષા કવિના કિસખને પાણી ભરાવેછે. ને તેઓ હોઠા માનને યોગ્ય છે. તોપણ કેટલાક ભાષા-કવિએ એહદ તર્કશક્તિ ખતાવી છે કે જેની આગળ હોઠા હોઠા સઝાટો અને ચિતારા પોઈસિ છે.

(h) હરેક દેશાના ભાષાવિદ્યા સંબંધી પેહેલો યત્ન કવિ- **15**
તારૂપે હોય છે. સારૂં નરસું સમજવું એ મ્હોટું કામ છે, પણ
શરીરના ઉપર બાહાર અંદરની વસ્તુઓની છાપ પેહેલી
પડેછે. મનની બીજી શક્તિ કામ કરવાને પાથણામાંથી
કેડેછે તે સહુની અગાઉ તર્કશક્તીએ પોઉં કામ પાર કર્યું
હોયછે. સૃષ્ટિનું સૌંદર્ય અને અદ્ભુતતા માણસની નજરે
પ્રથમ પડેછે. કાયદા કરવાને રાસ્ખો બનાવવાં એ પછ-
વાડેના કામો છે. કવિ અસલ છે એમ કહ્યા વગર
ચાલતું નથી. બીજી સઘળી બાખતો પછી છે પણ કવિતા
પ્રથમ છે. નવા જન્મેલાની નજરે પેહેલ દેલાં, આ-
કાશ ને તે માંહિના સૂર્ય. ચંદ્ર, તારા પડેછે ત્યારે આહા
તેઓને કેટલી ખુશી થતી હશે !!! શું ભય અને આ-
શ્ચર્ય નહી લાગતાં હોય? દુંગર, નદી, ઝાડ, વગેરે
સૃષ્ટીની વસ્તુઓ, કોઈ પણ સ્થિતીના માણસના દીલને
અસર કરવાને શું શક્તિમાન નથી !

<div align="right">(નર્મગદ્ય.)</div>

2. Translate the following into English :—

ને કોઈ પ્રેમ-અંશ અવતરે, પ્રેમરસ તેના ઉરમાં ઠરે. **20**
સિંહણ કેરે દૂધ હોય તે, સિંહણ-સુતને ઝરે,
કનક પાત્રપાત્ર્યે સહુ ધાતુ, ફોડી રે.   ૧

સાકર આરનું સાકર જીવન ખરના પ્રાણ જ હરે,
ક્ષાર સિંધુનું માછલડું જ્યમ, મીઠા જળમાં મરે.   ૨

સોમ વેલીરસ પાન, શુદ્ધ ને બ્રાહ્મણ હોય તે કરે,
વગળવંશીને વમન કરાવે, વેદ વાણી ઉચરે.   ૩

ઉત્તમ વસ્તુ અધિકારવિના મળે, તદપી અર્થ ના સરે

મતૃય ભોગી ખગણો મુક્તાફૂળ, દેખી અંચુના ભરે.૪
એમ કોઠી સાધને પ્રેમવીના, પુરુષોત્તમ'ઠ ના કૂરે
દયાપ્રીતમ શ્રીગોવરધનધર, પ્રેમ-ભક્તિએ વરે. ૫

(દ્યારંભ)

3. Translate into Gujaráthí the following : —   **25**

When the philosopher compares his knowledge of
external nature with that of his fellowmen not con-
versant with such high studies, there is danger of his
becoming vain of his attainments. He has unbar-
red the gate of science, and penetrated the mysteries
of creation. He follows the course of the sun, and
measures the stars, and unravels the mystic changes
of the planets, discovers new worlds in distant space,
and puts his finger on the law which sustains, impels,
and guides the immense machine of the universe.
This sounds proudly ; and, if we only consider the
limited faculties of man, his attainments are undoubt-
edly worthy of admiration ; but when viewed in the
light of the Divine perfections, they dwindle and dis-
appear. With reference to these the capacity of man
to acquire knowledge is very limited. As he advances
but a few steps beyond the ordinary train of his ideas,
he is lost in the immensity of his own conceptions.
He has not faculties to grasp the wonders even with
which he is more immediately surrounded, and how
much less to form any adequate idea of the nature and
character of the *self-existent*. Let any man reflect,
for an instant, on the Divine attributes of Eternity,
Infinity, Unchangeableness, and he will at once per-
ceive how imperfectly he comprehends them. Who
can do this without being awed, confounded, and
bewildered ? "Such knowledge is too wonderful for
me ; it is high ; I cannot attain unto it ! "

    (*Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons—*
                   Winter—p. 124.)

4.   Translate the following :—   **25**

" Great truths are greatly won, not found by chance,
    Nor wafted on the breath of summer dream ;
But grasped in the great struggle of the soul,
    Hard buffeting with adverse wind and stream.
                *   *   *   *

        Thou must be true thyself
            If thou the truth wouldst teach,
        Thy soul must overflow if thou
            Another's soul wouldst reach :
        It needs the overflow of heart
            To give the lips full speech.

        Think truly, and thy thoughts
            Shall the world's famine feed ;
        Speak truly, and each word of thine
            Shall be a fruitful seed ;
        Live truly, and thy life shall be
            A great and noble creed.

                                        H. Bonar.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

KARNATAKA.—PAPER I.

The VII., VIII., IX., and X. ಸಂಧಿಗಳು of the "Channabasava Puràna" and the whole of the "Kathàmanjari."

Rev. W. BEYNON;
MR. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. 1. Who was the author of the Channabasava **10** Purana? Give a short account of his, quoting or referring to any allusions to his life found in his work.

2. When was the Channabasava Purana written? **3** Is there anything in the work to show when it was composed?

II. 1. Where is the scene of the narrative of the **10** Channabasava Purana laid? Who are its chief interlocutors, and what are the subjects of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and the 10th ಸಂಧಿಗಳು respectively?

.2 Identify the kingdoms mentioned in the 7th **2** ಸಂಧಿ chiefly the ಚೌಳ್ಯ, ಕೇರಳ, ಮಾಗಧ, ಗಾ° ಧಾರ, and ಯುವನ.

III. 1. Who was Bijjala? What was his caste? **6** Who were in supremacy at the times of which the ಸಂಧಿಗಳು in question treat? Where is ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ(Kallyàna)? What is predicted of it?

2. Of whom are Basava and Channabasava **3** supposed to be the incarnations?

IV. Translate : **2**

> " ಕುಳಿರಾ ಮಂಜಿನ ಪನಿಗಳಂ ಕಮಲ ಸಂಕುಲಂ |
> ಜಲಬೀಜುವಿಂದೆಮಧು ಲ್ಯಾಭದಿಂ ಗುಣಗಣಂ |
> ಗಳಹುತನದಿಂದೆ ಗೌರವಮನಾಚಾರಪ್ರ |
> ವರ್ತ ನದಿಕುಲದಪಿಂಪು |
> ಮುಳಿಯಿಂದೆ ಪೊಲ್ಬುಹಳ ಕ್ಯಾಪದಿತಪಃ ಫಲಮು |
> ಮಳೆದು ಬೀಸುವ ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂ ಮೆಘದಾಗ್ನವಣೆ
> ನಳಿ ಕೆಡುವ ಪೊಲ್ಗ ನುವನಂಸಾಲ್ಗಳೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ– |
> ರಿಂನೃಪತಿ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು|| —VIII. 5

2. Parse ಕುಳಿರಾ, ಸಂಕುಲಂ, ಅಲೆದು, ಓಲ್, **3**
ನ in the above passage.

V. 1. Give a short abstract of the several argu- **5**
ments with which Channabasava tries to persuade
Bijjala not to rely upon the words of a ಚಹಡಿ ಖ್ಯಾರ.

2. Sketch out the exact character of Manchanna **8**
(ಮಂಚಣ್ಣ).

VI. Explain the mythological allusions in the fol- **10**
lowing passage :—

> " ಪರಮೇಷ್ಠಿ ಸಕಲರಂ ಪಡೆದೆನೆನಲಾತನಂ |
> ಸರಸಿಜಂ ಪಡೆದೆನೆಂದೆನಲಂ ಹರಿತನ್ನ |
> ವರನಾಭಿಯಿಂ ಪಡೆದೆನೆನಲಾತನಂ ತರಹ |
>   ತಾಳ್ಬಿನೆನಲದ ಮುನಿಪನು||
> ಧರಸಲಾತನ ಹರವಿಧರಿಸಲದ ಭೂಮಿತಾಂ |
> ಧರಿಸಲದ ಫಣಿಪಾಲ ಧರಿಸಲ್ಮು ಶಿವೆಯಕಿದು |
> ವಿಠಳುಂಗರ ವಾಗಲಾಶಿವೆಲ್ಮು ನೆಸಡಾಶೆಯಯೊ " |
>   ಳಾಂತ ಶಿವಗಲ ಹೆಮ್ಮನು||
>   —VII. 1

11 *ex*

VII. 1. Enumerate and explain the four methods **6**
of carrying on a government as given by Channaba-
sava to Bijjala in his discourse forming the subject of
the 8th ಸಂಧಿ

2. What portion of the produce could Channaba- **2**
sava allow the king and the cultivator respectively ?

VIII.   Explain the following words, stating whether **5**
they are simple or compound words, and distinguish-
ing them into those of the modern Karnátaka or
ancient Karnátaka origin, and pure Sanskrita or
corruptions from Sanskrita :—

ಜಾನ್ಯಂ	VII. 4
ಕಸವತ	VII. 6
ಘಟಿಕಾ ಶತಕ	VIII. 10
ಘಟಿಕಾ ಶತಸ್ಗ್ರಂಥ	
ಬಾವಸ್ಮಾಯು	VII. 11
ಮುನ್ನೀರ	IX. 2
ಮುನ್ನಿರಸತಿ	
ಮುನ್ನಿರಪತಿ	
ಮಾರುತ	X. 7
ಕರಿವದನ ತಾತ	X. 1
ಶಿವಿ ವಾಹನ	IX. 1
ಮನಸಿಜ	X. 8
ಸರಸಿಜಭವಂ	IX. 23
ಕಬ್ಬುವಿಲಂ	X. 13

2. Explain :—   **5**

« ತರಣಿಸೇ ನಿಕಾಯ ಲ್ಯಾಚನ ಕುಮುದ

  ಕುಲತಶಾಂಕ”   } VII. 11

"ಘುರಮತ್ತ ರಾಯು ಮಗ ಮಾತಂಗ ತುಂಗ
ಕುಭಸ್ಥ ಳವಿದಾರಣ ಹರಿ" VII. 2

"ಪರರಾಯು ಸರ್ವ ಪರ್ವತ ದಳನದಂ ಭಾ೪೪" VII. 2

"ಅರಿರಾಯು ವಾರ್ಧಿ ಶ್ಯಾಷ್ಣ ವಾಗಬಾಸಲ" VII. 2

"ತವೆ ಹಿಮ್ಮ ತುಂಗಳಂ ಮಿಗುವ ಘನವೇಣಿಲತಿ" VII. 13

"ಪಾಪವಿನಾಡೆ ಪಣ್ಣ ರಿಜಿನಿಂ ಚರಿಸುವಂತಿ" IX. 12

"ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಮಿತ್ರಸುತನು ತಿಜಾ" IX. 12

IX. Translate :—

ಗಂಗಾತಿರದಿಂದ ಬಹು ಯೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜ್ಞಾ ನಾಣಪದೇಶಿ **10**
ಯು ದೇಶ ಸಂಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಕಾವೇರೀ ತೀರಕ್ಕೆ
ಬಂದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವ ದಿವಸ ನಿಂತನು. ಆ
ಲೂ ದಿನ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕುಚಾೕಗ್ಯಗಾರನು ಈ ಉಪದೇಶಿಯ
ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸಾಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ವೆರಗಿ ನೀವು ಸುರುಗಳು ನಾನು
ಶಿಷ್ಯನು, ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾ ನಾಣಪದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಸಂಪಾ
ದಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕಾಳ್ಳು; ಆ ಸುರುವ
ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ವಾಭಾವ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ತನಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಜಿದ ಮಾ
ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿದನು. ಆಗಲಾಶಿಷ್ಯನು ಸುರುವ ಹೇಳದ
ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರಲೂ, ಲೂ, ಎಂದು ಲೂಸುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಂದು ಜಿಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ಇಲಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನು.
ಆ ಸುರುವ ವಿಸ್ನೈಯ್ಯಾ ಶಿಷ್ಯನೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳದ ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲಾ
ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯಿತೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಲು "ಬಾಕ್ಕೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಿಯ
ಪ್ಪೈಯ್ಯುಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು, ಅದರ ಬಾಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನ್ನೂ ಈಚೆಯೆ
ಇದೆ" ಅಂದನು; ಅದಕ್ಕಾ ಸುರುವ "ಶ್ಯಾಣನ ಮುಂದೆ
ಕಿನ್ನರಿ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿ ತು" ಅಂದನು; ಹೀಗೆ ಮೂಢರಿಗೆ
ಬಾ ೪ಧಿಸಿದ ಬ್ಯಾಧನೆ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುವದು.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

KARANATAKA—PAPER II.

The whole of the "Rávaṇadigvija" and the "Seventy Stories."

Rev. W. BEYNON ;

MR. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. 1. Give a short biographical account of the **8** author of the Rávaṇadigvijaya, with a list of his works, and determine his proper place in the ranks of the Karnátaka poets.

2. What are the most striking defects in the style **6** and phraseology of the Rávaṇadigvijaya? What is the meaning of its name? and whence is its story derived?

II. 1. Translate :— **5**

"ಮಂದಗಾಮಿನಿ ಬಳಿಕ ರಾಷದಾ— |
ಇಂದಇಲವ್ಹೋ ಪಾಪಿ ಶವದಶ—
ಕಂದರವ ಹಡಿಗಡಿಯು ಲ್ಯಾಸುಗ |
ಹೇತು ತಾನಾಗೀ |
ಬಂದು ಜನಶ ನ್ಯಾಉದಿಸಿ ದಶರಥ |
ನಂದನನ ಸಕಿಚಿನಿಸುತಾನ್ಸ್ಯೆ— |
ತಂದು ನಿಂಸಯು ಮಿರವ ಲಂಕಾ |
ಮುರದಾಥಇ ಹೆನೆಸುತಾ | ೧ |

2. Add notes to explain the above passage fully. **4**

III. 1. Give the exact relationship between **3** Brahma and Kubera on the one hand, and Brahma and Rávana on the other. What gave rise to an enmity between Kubera and Rávana?

2. What part does Nárada play in the Rávaṇa-digvijaya ?   **4**

IV. 1. Paraphrase in Karnátaka the following **12** passages, substituting pure Karnátaka words for those of Sanskrita origin :—

ವಾರ್ಧಿಕ್ಷ

(*a*) "ಈ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ ನಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ದಾಳಿಂದ್ರ ಜಿತು |
ನಾಮು ನಿನ ಗುಂಟಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂ |
ಗ್ರಾಮದಾಳಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರ್ತ್ಸ ಮುಂದಾನಕಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ |
ಸ್ರಾಕ್ಷ ನಂ ಶವಕದಿಂದಾ—

ನೇಮವಂ ಗಾಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಪಿನೆ ಮೇಘನಾದಂ— |
ಪಿತಾಮಹನಾಳಿಂದನೆತಿ ದೇಇವ ನಿನಿತ್ತನು— |
ಪ್ರೇಮದಿಂದಯುಸ್ಯೆರುದಕ್ಕೇನ ಸಮರತ್ಸ— |
ಮಂನ್ಞೀಡಿನಲ ಹುಡೆನುತಾ " ‖೧

ಷಾಮಿನಿ.

(*b*) "ದಾನವನ ನುಡಿಸ್ಯೆಲ್ಪುತಾ ಚಶು— |
ರಾನನನು ನಸು ನಗುತ ಲಿಂಚನ— |
ನಾನುಕುಲವಮರತ್ಸ ಭೂವ |
ಯುದಾಳು ಜನಿಸಿದಾಗ‖

ಮಾನವಾಸುರರಿಂಗೆ ದುರ್ಲಭ— |
ವಾನುಡಿಯ ಸುಳಿದೀಗ ಬೇರಿಂ— |
ಸ್ಯೇನ ಬೇಕದ ಕಾಸುವಿ ಕೇಳ್ಕ್ಷ |
ನಿನ್ನ ಮನದಿನವಾ " ‖೧

ಕಂದ

11 *ex**

(c)   " ವಾಣೀ ಭವನಿಂ ತಿನೆ ಸು –

     ತ್ರಾಣಿ ಖಳಾಧಿ ಪನಾತ್ಮ ಜನತಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ದಿಂ ||

     ಪಾಣಿದ್ವಯಮಂ

     ಮೇಣವನಾತನಿಂತಂದನು ಭರದಿಂದಾಗಳ್ ||೧||

2.   Parse (a) ಉಂಟಾಗಲ್ಕೆ, ಎನೆ, ದಯುಗ್ಗೆ   **5**

ದುದಕ್ಕೆ, (b) ಅಮರ್ಚ್ಚ, ಬ್ಯೆರೆ, ಬಿನ (c) ಪಾ

ಗೊಟ್ಟುಯಮಂ, ಮೆಗ್ಗ, ಒಡೆ.

V.   1.   Translate into English :—   **10**

    ತಿಂಸಾಲ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಹಾಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾ
ಡಲು ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ರಾಯರು ಕಾಕಿನಿ ತನ್ನ ಸೀವ
ಕರನ್ನ ಕರಿಸಿ ಆನೆಯ ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಳಿಸಿರಿ ಯಿಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಆಗಲುಅವರು ಇವನನ್ನು ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಮೀಪವಾದ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯೆಲಿಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳವ ಅಗಿದು ಕು
ತ್ರಿಗೆಪರಿಯಂತರಕ್ಕು ಹೂಳಿ ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ತುಳಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆನೆಯ
ನ್ನು ತರುವದಕ್ಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ವರಸ್ಪರ ಹ್ಯಾದರು. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ
ಸೂನುಳ್ಳ ಅಗಸನು ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾಂಸು ಆ ಮಾ
ರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಹ್ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇವನನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಡಿಯಾಕ್ಯೆಯ್ಯಾ ಹೂ
ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀ ಯಿಂದು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನಂ
ದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ದಿನ ಗಳಿಂದ ಗೂನು ಇತ್ತು. ಅದು ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ
ಆಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯೆದ್ಯನು ಈ ಪೆರಿಗೆಹೇಳಿದ ಕಾರಣ ನನಗೆ
ಅದು ನಿವಾರಣ ಆಯಿತು ನನ್ನನ್ನ ಹಾರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ನ್ಯಾಡು
ಅಂದಂದನು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಗಸನು ಆತನನ್ನು ಹಾರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಆತ

ನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಗೂನು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಯ್ಯಾ
ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಿಸು ಯಿಂದು ಬೇಡಿ ಕಾಂಡನು.
ಆಗಲು ಆ ತಿಂಸಾಲ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅವನ್ನ ಆ ಹಳ್ಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು
ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಯಂತರಕ್ಕು ಹೂಳಿ ಅವನ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಾನು ಹಾ
ತ್ತುಕಾಂಡು ಬಂದು ರಾಯರನ್ನು ವಾದಿದನು. ಆಗಲು ಆ ರಾಯರು
ಆನೆಯ ಕಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳಿಸಿಂದು ಆಜ್ಞಾ ಪಿಸಿದೇನೇ ಯಾವ
ಮೀಣಿಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಬಂದೆ ! ಯಿಂದು ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಮಡುಸುಯಾ ನನ್ನ
ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅಗಸನನ್ನು ಹೂಳಿ ಅವನ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿ ನಾನು ತಿಗೆದು
ಕಾಂಡು ಬಂದೆನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಅದನ್ನ ಕೇಳಿ ರಾಯರು
ನಕ್ಕು ಆತನತಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದರು.

2. Parse the words underlined in the above pas- **4**
sage.

VI. Translate into Karnátaka :—   **15**

"Time we ought to consider as a sacred trust com-
mitted to us by God, of which we are now the
depositaries, and are to render an account at the last.
That portion of it which He has allotted to us is
intended partly for the concerns of this world, partly
for those of the next. Let each of these occupy, in
the distribution of our time, that space which properly
belongs to it. Let not the hours of hospitality and
pleasure interfere with the discharge of our necessary
affairs, and let not what we call necessary affairs
encroach upon the time which is due to devotion. To
everything there is a season, and a time for every
purpose under heaven. If we delay till to-morrow
what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the mor-
row with a burden which belongs not to it. We load
the wheels of time, and prevent them from carrying
us along smoothly. He who every morning plans
the transactions of the day, and follows out that plan,
carries on a thread which will guide him through the

labyrinth of the most busy life. The orderly arrange-
ment of his time is like a ray of light, which darts
itself through all his affairs. But where no plan is
laid, where the disposal of time is surrendered merely
to the chance of incidents, all things lie huddled to-
gether in one chaos, which admits neither of distribu-
tion nor review."

—*Blair.*

> Those evening clouds, that setting ray,
> And beauteous tints, serve to display
>   Their great Creator's praise ;
> Then let the short-lived thing called man,
> Whose life's comprised within a span,
>   To Him his homage raise.
> We often praise the evening clouds,
> And tints so gay and bold,
> But seldom think upon our God,
> Who tinged these clouds with gold.

N.B.—Attempt if you can a versification of the
above poetical lines in the ಛಾಮಿನಿ or ಛಾಂಕಗ
ಷಟ್ಪದಿ metre.

VII. 1. How are causal and passive verbs formed **5**
in the Karnátaka language ? Give examples.

2. Explain fully the difference between ಅಲ್ಲಿ **4**
and ಇಲ್ಲಿ.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

Questions on Ferishtah's Bábar, the Sháh Námah, Gulistán, and Diwán-i-Hafiz, including Grammar, Idiom, and Etymology.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ;
MUSA KHAN, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.　Give a short biographical account of Ferishtah, **10** and of the composition of his History.

2.　Give a short biographical account of Hafiz, **15** and a notice of his poems, comparing their characteristics with those of Firdausi.

3.　Write the following passage in the Roman cha- **5** racter :—

گر این خاک رو از کنه تافتی
به آموزش تو که ره یافتی
کناه من ار نامدي در شمار
ترا نام کی بودی آمرزکار

4.　(*a*)　Give the rules for the formation of the **10** comparative and superlative degrees in Persian, illustrating each of them by an example.

(*b*)　Are the terminations marking these degrees in Persian ever added to Arabic words introduced into the Persian language ?

5.　Translate and parse the following passage :— **10**

ببازوم بر مهرؤ خود نکر
ببین تا چه دید این پسر از پدر

6. *a.* Render the following grammatical terms **10**
into their Persian technical forms :—Consonant, de-
clension, demonstrative pronoun, orthography, past
participle, preposition, quiescent, rhyme, synonymous,
vocative.

(*b*) Translate into English the following gramma-
tical terms :—

نعت حالت شرطي ناقص حذف امكاني عروض
بجّی تقطیع اشتقاق

7. (*a*) Translate the following sentence :—   **10**

غیر از قرص سپید خورشید که هر صبح از تنور فلك
برمی آمد به چشم مردم کردهٔ نانی در نمی آمد
و درپیچ خانه كاه و دانه موجود نبود مكردرمجّرّه
و سنبله که دست کس بآن نمیرسید

(*b*) Can you explain the application here made of
the word مجّرّه ?

(*c*) What literal meaning may چشم مردم bear ?
What figure of speech does its application involve ?

8. (*a*) Translate the following verses :—   **10**

لطف باشد کر نپوشی از کدا هاروت را
تا بكام دل به بیند دیدهٔ ماروت را
کی شدي هاروت در چاه زنَخد انش اسیر
کر نكفتی شمه از حسن او ماروت را
بوی كل برخواست کوئی در چمن هاروت بود
بلبلان مستند کوئی دید ه چون ماروت را

(*b*) Comment upon هاروت و ماروت

(*c*) What reference has چاه to Hárut and Márut ?

9. (a)   Briefly express the character of Bábar in **10**
Persian epithets, excluding words of Arabic origin ?

(b)   What personages are mentioned in the portions
of the Gulistán which you have studied ?

10.   (a)   What prefixes are used in the declension **10**
of some Persian verbs ? Do you know anything analo-
gous to them in English ?

(b)   What is the difference between بردن and
شدن ? Illustrate your answer by examples.

(c)   Give their past tenses in full.

TUESDAY—5th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

TRANSLATIONS.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ;
MUSA KHAN, Esq.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate into Persian the following prose pas- **25**
sage :—

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the
man that getteth understanding.   For the merchan-
dise of it is better than the merchandise of silver,
and the gain thereof than fine gold.   She is more
precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst
desire are not to be compared unto her.   Length
of days is in her right hand, and in her left
hand riches and honour.   Her ways are ways of
pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.   She is a
tree of life to them that lay hold upon her, and
happy is every one that retaineth her.   The Lord by
wisdom hath founded the earth, by understanding

hath He established the heavens. By His knowledge
the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down
the dew. My son, let not them depart from thine
eyes ; keep sound wisdom and discretion ; so shall they
be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck.   Then
shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall
not stumble. When thou liest down thou shalt not
be afraid, yea, thou shalt lie down and thy sleep
shall be sweet.—*Solomon.*

2.   Translate into Persian the following poetry :—   **25**

Once more, see ! the nightingale, languid and faint,
Pours forth to the garden his sorrowful plaint :
May the rose ever flourish in beauty and bloom,
May evil ne'er touch her, misfortune ne'er come ;
Long may she flourish wherever she's seen,
And rule 'midst the flowers as the sovereign queen ;
But, oh, may she smile with less scornful an eye,
Nor leave her poor lovers to languish and die !
I tell not my sorrow, my anguish, my tears ;
Sorrow heightens our joy when that joy reappears.
If misfortune ne'er clouded the light of our day,
Our pleasures would half of them wither away.
Yet I cannot be gladsome ; I cannot resign
All thoughts of the bliss that no longer is mine.

E. B. Cowell, from Hafiz.

3.   Translate into English the following prose pas-
sage from Ferishtah :—

در واقعات با بری مرقوم کشته که بعد ازحضرت
رسالت پناهی سه کس از پادشاهان اسلام بهندوستان
آمده استیلا یافته اند یکی سلطان محمود غزنوی که
مدتها او و اولاد او پادشاهی هندوستان کرده اند دوم
سلطان شهاب‌الدین غوری و توابع او که سالهای بسیار
درین دیار پادشاهی نموده سیم منم اما کار من بکار آن
پادشاهان اصلا مشابهتي ندارد چه که سلطان محمود بوقت

تسخیر هندوستان پادشاه ماوراء النهر و خوارزم و
خراسان بود و عدد و لشکرش اگر دویست هزار نبود
ازصد هزار زیاده بود و درتمامی هندوستان در آن
وقت یک پادشاه نبوده در هر ولایت راجهٔ حکومت میکرد
و سلطان شهاب الدین غوری اگرچه پادشاه خراسان
نبود اما برادرش سلطان غیاث الدین پادشاه خراسان
بود و او نیز با صد و بیست هزار سوار به هند در آمده
آنرا مسخر ساخت و آن وقت هم هندوستان ملوک
طوایف بود و من نوبت اول که بهند وستان آمدم هزار
و پانصد کس تا دو هزار کس زیاده نداشتم و مرتبهٔ
آخر دوازده هزار کس داشتم وحاکم بدخشان و کابل
وقندهار بودم و ازان ولایات نصفی معتد به نمیرسید
وبعضی ولایات خود آنچنان بود که بواسطهٔ نزدیکی
غنیم بمدد کلی محتاج بود مملکت هندوستان از پهره تا
بهار درتصرف افغانان بود و ازروی حساب آن ولایت
کنجایش پانصد هزار کس داشت ولشکر سلطان ابراهیم
لودهی در روز جنگ صد هزار سوار بود وخارج آن
یکهزار فیل جنگی داشت و با اینحال مثل اوزبک غنیمی
را درعقب کذاشته با غنیمی مثل پادشاه ابراهیم لودهی که
با آن جمعیت بود از روی توکل جنگ کردم و مشقت
من ضایع نشده هندوستان مفتوح شد و این سعادت را
ازسعی و همت خود نمی بینم بلکه از عین عنایت وکرم
الهی میدانم

12 *ex*

4. Translate into English the following poetical passage from Firdausi :—

منوچهر گفت اي سرافراز شاه
که آید بنزدیک تو کینه خواه
مگر بد سگالد بد و روزگار
بجان و تن خود خورد زینهار
من اینک میان را برو می زره
به بندم که نکشایم از تن گره
بکین جستن از دشت آورد گاه
برآرم بخورشید کرد سیاه
از آن انجمن کس ندارم بمرد
کجا جست یارند با من نبرد
سرا پردهٔ شاه بیرون کشید
درفش همایون بهامون کشید
همیرفت لشکر گروها گروه
چو دریا بجوشید هامون و کوه
بفرمود تا قارن جنگ جوی
زپهلو بدشت اندر آورد روی
چنان تیره شد روز روشن ز گرد
تو گفتی که خورشید شد لاجورد
ز کشور برآمد سراسر خروش
همی کر شده مردم تیز گوش

خروشید ن تا زی اسپان بد شت

ز بانگ تبیره ہی در گذشت

ز لشکر که پهلوان تا د و میل

کشیده دو رویه رد ه ژند ه پیل

از آن شست بر پشت شان تخت زر

بزر اندرون چند گونه گهر

هلیران یکایک چو شیر ژیا ن

ہمہ بستہ بر کین ایرج میا ن

به پیش اند رون کا ویانی درفش

بچنگ اندرون تیغها ی بنفش

ہمہ زیر بر کستوان اند رون

نبد شان بجز چشم ز آہن برون

سرا پرد ۂ شاہ بیرون زد ند

ز تمیشه لشکر بهامون زد ند

Tuesday—5th December 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI—Paper I.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK ;
CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Write out the story of Saswi Punhu (1) from **10**
the book itself, and (2) from the accounts of other
writers on the subject. Is the story historical or
mythical ? Give your reasons.

II. Explain the following passages :—   **15**

(a) نقارا بنشان — ڪِي وِجا ئُن ڪيترا

(b) انگ پاريندي هي — ٽُيو ٽوري پا هنجو

(c) او جڙ اونڊائي ۾ ڪيو محمد ٿي مٽيار

(d) ڪين نهوريون نيہ — نت سڏي سورن جون
ڪريو

(e) آء اڳِلي چينيان جي من چڪن چاڪ

(f) مثل پٽ ڪند يس پاط توري جاني جبل تي

(g) مڙن ڪي ماتام ٽيو ٻڍي هن جا هل حشر

[Saswi Punhu.]

(h) اسمي جسمي صديق جو يلويلا يا

(j) روي اسٽر تهنجوانّ جو ڪپاہ جي جاء

(k) تہ ٻڙوٽيور بار چُنائي جو هلڪائي ڪنا

(l) تن اچي ٻائوڪيو ما ڀِہ هن مائا

(m) تہ آء گناهن جي مرضُ جاعلاج جاٽان

[Hikayat-al-Salhein.]

III. Give the meaning of the following words and **12**
phrases ; give the etymology of words marked (*),
with their primary and derived significations :—

‎* نرتيرون ‎* پاروتو چنهي چوکر اهزي ماٺ سمات
بهاريا ‎* منه ‎* پرس ‎* بدو ‎* آمارو ‎* رند اُسنو

IV. Construct the following :‎— ‎سنسار ۾ جيٺ سٿي ۾   **7**
Quote similar passages from Hikat-al-Salhein and
Saswi Punhu.

V. Translate :—   **15**

(a) ‎بينوآﻪ برﻣﺮ لا ٽان تون کا ٽان

‎هتان كي هوت لنگهيا مهنجا کستوري ﻫاٽاﻦ

(b) ‎آ ء چوکا ٽر آهيان کا ٽي ﺬوتي تون

وﻧﻲ ﺑا روچل نکري جهﻴﺬرولائي من

(c) "‎سﯿﭽﻲ وچ ۾ سسﺌﻲ چﻴﻠﻬﻪ ﺑۡﺬي کرچاﮎ

وﻭُرج وروٹکار۾ جيکي وس ﭙﭽﺌﻲ واﮎ

هارﯾازي ۾ فراق — مﺗان مونۡﻲ نه پوي

(d) چپ چﭙرﮐﺖ — آ ء ويرو ﻫاٽان ﭘانﯾان

جﺗﻲ پوند يم را تري تت مرٹﻨﯿدم مﺖ

تن سيﺬن جي سﺖ — آ ء ﮈونگرذولي ﭘانﯾان

VI. Parse the words underlined in the above   **5**
passage.

VII. What do you know of the origin of Hika-   **9**
yat-al-Salhein ? Into how many chapters is it
divided ? Give the contents of some of them.

VIII. (a) What are the striking peculiarities of   **7**
the style and phraseology of Hikayat-al-Salhein ?

12 ex*

(*b*) What is the main principle inculcated in that book? Criticize the opinions and principles of the author from a moral point of view.

IX. Translate into English the following prose **20** passage :—

ٻولا ڀُڄ جيئر اَنّہ ۾ ڏَڪندا وتيا ٿي او چنو جهنگ ۾ ڪرڪت هڪڙوڏَاء تهنكي باہ جي چڱگ جاٿي ڪانا ڪڪ مڏس وجهي ٿو ڪہ لڳا پر ڪرڪبيني ماں باہ ڪاٿي ٻري اوچنو گدز هڪڙو اُتي آيوتہ هي رنگ ڏسي ڪليو تهنكي ڪلندوڏسي ٻوان جانوجو چٽرڪري ٽوتهلاء ڪاوزجي گدز ڪان ٻچاء گدز ورنڍي ۾ چيرتہ هي ڪرڪت آهي هن ڪي ٻاندوجاٿي مڏس ڪڪ وجهي باہ ٻرنَ لاء ٿوڪہ اهز وآهي جهزو مُنں ساں وا ؤ مڏط تهڪري اجابومڏّونہ ڪپايو

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) Give your remarks on the style and language **10** of the History of India, and state whether these differ from those of writers from other parts of Sindh.

(*b*) What is the correct form of ابڙو, جيڙرو ?

II.   Explain the following words and phrases, and **15** give the etymology of the words marked (*), with their primary and derived significations :—

‎* با ٺاٺان * ٻان سڃهه *وليعهدى جاذّيٺه * اڏپ
‎* خطبو *چِڪو ڪَنڪ * ويٽزه اڃ سياپي ڪياء سردا
‎* اسرندي * ڪعبة الله

[*History of India.*]

‎ٻلي ڪري آيو نٻري * ڪارستان هي منڪي رئي
‎ذَ سڃي ٺو * پڪير مُهاري * پٺ ٻرائي * نر آسائي
‎* مَٺيان *سا ٺاري پاٺُهي پا ٽ تي ٻٽ ڪڙي ٺو

[*Æsop's Fables.*]

III.   What is the application of the following **5** passage in the History of India ?

‎ڪار بوزينه نيست نڃاري يعني ڪم ٻولري جو نآهي واڍ پو

IV.   Give an account of Rám and Rávaṇa from the **5** History of India. What is the moral pointed at in that story ?

V.   Give a brief account of Akbar's reign, as **10** given in the History of India, with your view about Akbar's revenue and political systems.

VI.   (a) Translate the following closely but idiom- **10** atically, and show how they are applied :—

‎مرڻ ڪان بچائڻ مَٺل جي سڻيالڻ ڪان چڱُو آهي
‎سيڪو ڪم ٺا ٺي تي ڪرڻ گهٺي ذاهپ آهي

‎جو سيجو گيد ي آهي اُهو ٻڌي جي ڳالا ٺڻ ڪان سوره
‎ زَٺو ٺڙي

‎جواٺ ڪي چِڏي سڃي پٽيا پوي نهنڪي سيجو ته نه
‎ملي پرا ٺڀه وڃي

جهنجي هٺ ۾ر رشوت تهنجي من ۾ر شرارت پروربي
يعني جو اونهاريم کندو سوسياريم لهٿدو
۾ين جي لاء جو کڙ کئي ٽو سوپاط کڙ ۾ر پوري ٽو

(b) Parse the second sentence.

VII.   (a) Give the Sindhi synonyms for the fol- **10**
lowing words :—

   Pronunciation, spelling, orthography, example,
      prosody, metre, rhyme, style, context, definite,
      indefinite, parsing, sentence.

(b) Render into English the following gramma-
tical terms, and give their original meaning :—

فعل صفت اعراب عدد مصدر مستقبل معروف
مجهول فاعل مفعول حرف جر حرف عطف مضارع

VIII.   Translate into Sindhi :—   **35**

Greece and India are indeed the two opposite poles
in the historical development of the Aryan man.   To
the Greek, existence is full of life and reality ; to the
Hindu, it is a dream, an illusion.   The Greek is at home
where he is born ; all his energies belong to his coun-
try ; he stands and falls with his party, and is ready to
sacrifice even his life to the glory and independence of
Hellas.   The Hindu enters this world as a stranger ;
all his thoughts are directed to another world ; he takes
no part even where he is driven to act ; and when he
sacrifices his life, it is but to be delivered from it.

No wonder that a nation like the Indian cared so
little for history ; no wonder that social and political
virtues were little cultivated, and the ideas of the
Useful and the Beautiful scarcely known to them.
With all this, however, they had what the Greek was
as little capable of imagining, as they were of realizing
the elements of Grecian life.   They shut their eyes
to this world of outward seeming and activity, to open
them full on the world of thought and rest.

                              [*Max. Müller.*]

WEDNESDAY—*6th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M. A. ;

Professor KERRU LAKSHMAN CHHATREY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. 123 and 234 are two numbers expressed in the **4**
scales of notation whose bases are 4 and 5 respective-
ly. Express their sum in the scale of notation whose
base is 8.

2. Add together the circulating decimals $0.\overset{..}{2}\overset{..}{4}$ and **4**
$0.5\overset{..}{3}\overset{..}{4}$, and subtract their sum from $1\frac{1}{3}$.

3. A privateer running at the rate of 10 miles an **8**
hour discovers a ship 18 miles off making way at the
rate of 8 miles an hour ; how many miles can the ship
run before she will be overtaken ?

4. I buy goods for Rs. 600, and sell them directly **6**
for Rs. 680, giving three months' credit ; what is
gained per cent. per annum ?

5. Define the terms "Characteristic" and "Man- **10**
tissa" in the common system of Logarithms, and ex-
plain their nature.

$$\text{Given Log } 2 = \cdot 30103$$
$$\text{Log } 3 = \cdot 47712$$
$$\text{Find Log } 72 \text{ and Log } \sqrt[3]{24}.$$

6. When do you say that an algebraic expression **8**
shows an identity and when an equality ? Give ex-
amples illustrative of your explanation.

7. Simplify—

  (a) $\dfrac{(1\frac{1}{2} - x) - \frac{1}{2} \ (x - 1\frac{1}{2})}{(1\frac{1}{2} - x) - \frac{1}{3} \ (x - 1\frac{1}{2})}$ **5**

  (b) $\left\{ \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{2}{3}} c^{\frac{3}{4}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{6}} \right\}^{-6}$ **5**

8.   Expand $(A - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to five terms.   **6**

9.   Find the G. C. M. of

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 8\,x^2 + 14\,x - 15 \\ \text{and } 8\,x^3 + 30\,x^2 + 13\,x - 30 \end{array}\right\}$$ **6**

and the L. C. M. of

$a^5,\ 5\,a^4b,\ 10\,a^3\,b^2,\ 10\,a^2\,b^3,\ 5\,a\,b^4,\ b^5$ **4**

10.   Solve the following equations :—

(a) $\dfrac{2x-1}{2x+1} + \dfrac{2x+1}{2x-1} = 3$ **4**

(b) $\left.\begin{array}{l} 3x - y + z = 17 \\ 5\,(x + y - 2) = 2\,(y + z) \\ 4\,(x + y + z) = 3\,(1 - x + 3z) \end{array}\right\}$ **8**

11.   A and B can do a piece of work together in 4 **10**
days : A works alone for two days and then they
finish it together in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days more. In what time
could they have done it separately ?

12.   A farmer bought 5 oxen and 12 sheep for **12**
£63, and for £90 could have bought four more
oxen than he could have bought sheep for £9.
What did he pay for each ?

WEDNESDAY—*6th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M. A. ;

Professor KERRU LAKSHMAN CHHATREY.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Upon the same base and on the same side of it   **6**
there cannot be two triangles that have their sides
which are terminated in one extremity of the base
equal to one another, and likewise those which are
terminated in the other extremity.

Draw the figure for the third case of this pro-
position.

2.   The complements of the parallelograms which   **6**
are about the diagonal of any parallelogram are equal
to one another.

3.   To divide a given straight line into two parts,   **8**
so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one
of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other
part.

Solve this also algebraically.

4.   If two circles touch each other internally, the   **4**
straight line which joins their centres being produced
shall pass through the point of contact.

5.   In a given circle inscribe three equal circles   **10**
touching each other and the given circle.

6.   Define similar rectilineal figures :—

To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be simi-   **8**
lar to one and equal to another given rectilineal
figure.

7.   Explain the different units of angular measure   **10**
which have been adopted.

The angles of a triangle are in arithmetical progression, and the first is double of the last. Find the angles and express them in angular and circular measures and in grades.

8.   Define the cosine of an angle, and investigate a **10**
general formula for all angles the cosines of which are
equal to cosine A.

9.   Prove the truth of the following expressions :— **6**

$$\text{Sin } A = \frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\text{Cos } A = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{2}}$$

and express tan A in terms of tan $\frac{A}{2}$

10.   Prove that sin $(A—B) = \sin A \cos B — \cos A$ **8**
sin B, when A and B both lie between 180° and
270°

11.   If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, and **10**
a, b, c, the sides respectively opposite these angles,
prove that

$$\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} A + \tan \frac{1}{2} B}{\tan \frac{1}{2} A — \tan \frac{1}{2} B} = \frac{c}{a—b}$$

12.   Find the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a **14**
circle in terms of its sides.

THURSDAY—*7th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Honorable Lieut.-Colonel W. F. MARRIOTT ;
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1.   What are the nature and uses of Logic ?   **3**

2.   Mention the different kinds of conversion, **12**
with examples.

3   Explain Category, Categorical, Modality, Ex- **12**
tension, Comprehension, Definition, Induction,
Deduction, Enthymeme, Figure, Dilemma, Analogy.

4.   What are the Predicables according to Aristotle ?   **5**
What does Thomson say of the distinction between
Property and Definition ?

5.   Put the following sentence into the syllogistic **10**
form :—

    ' He that mindeth but his own business cannot
    find much matter for envy ; for envy is an
    inquisitive passion.'

6.   Mention any two fallacies, with examples.   **8**

7.   What is the conclusion in the two following **15**
cases, and what is its Logical validity ?

    ' If it were possible in every instance to give a
    right determination to industry, we could never
    have too much of it ; but this is not possible.'

    ' If the camel's bunch has arisen from the animal
    having his back affected by burdens imposed,
    it would follow that human contrivance would
    alter the shape of beasts, which it most cer-
    tainly cannot.'

13 *ex*

8.   Construct syllogisms in illustration of the two following laws : —

'If one term is contained in, and another excluded **15** from, a third term, they are mutually excluded.'

'Two terms, which contain a common part, partly agree ; or, if one contains a part which the other does not, they partly differ.'

9.   What is Thomson's general Canon of Mediate **5** Inference?

10.   Represent in some form of notation, by lines **10** or circles, the relation to one another of the terms in Datisi, Bocardo, Celarent.

THURSDAY—7th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

R. WEST, B.A.; J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks]

1.   What were the principal conditions of the peace **10** of Amiens, and the chief pretexts, on either side, made for the rupture of that peace ?

2.   Write a short life of Lord Castlereagh. **10**

3.   Describe the boundaries of France as they were **10** in 1813, and as they were settled by the Allies, first, in 1814, second, in 1815.

4.   Enumerate the principal Political divisions of **10** Italy as they were left by the Allies in 1815.

5.   What part was taken by England in the **10** European settlements of 1814 and 1815 ?

(Instead of any one of the foregoing.)

6.   What effects had the French Revolution upon **10** the relations to each other and to public opinion of the principal political parties in England ?

ANCIENT HISTORY.

*Dates must be given even when it is not so specified
in the question.*)

7. State and estimate the contemporary authori- **10**
ties for the facts of the Peloponnesian War.

8. What do you know of Potidæa, Melos, Pylos, **10**
and Corcyra in connection with the Peloponnesian
War ?

9. Draw a map of Greece, exhibiting its principal **10**
Political divisions at the time of the Peloponnesian War.

10. Write a short life of Cleon, briefly noticing **10**
the different views that have been taken of his politi-
cal character.

11. Compare the chief elements of strength and **10**
weakness of the opposed parties in the Peloponnesian
War.

FRIDAY—8th December 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PREFACE TO BUTLER'S SERMONS, AND
SERMONS I., II., III.

Rev. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A. ; R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. State clearly the full comprehension of the idea **10**
of a *System ;* and illustrate it in the work of art in-
stances by Butler.

2. State the account given by Hobbes of the **10**
principle of *Benevolence*, and disprove it.

3. Show that *self-love* on the one hand, and the **10**
several *appetites, passions, and affections* on the
other hand, though often confounded, are totally
different.

4. Give the outlines of Butler's proof, that it is as **10** manifest that *we were made for society and to promote the happiness of it*, as that *we were intended to take care of our own life, and health, and private good*.

5. In considering the internal nature of man as **10** a guide in morals, the utmost caution must be used in three particulars. State these clearly, and give any exemplifications that may occur to yourself as regards the two first of them.

6. In arguing from our *inward feeling* on the one **10** hand, and from the *perceptions* we receive *from our external senses* on the other hand, we follow two different methods. State these, and illustrate them.

7. State clearly the three parts of the office of **10** Conscience taken in its most comprehensive sense.

8. How does Butler explain the natural su- **10** premacy of Conscience in the constitution of man?

9. State what is the material deficiency in Lord **10** Shaftesbury's Inquiry concerning Virtue, and give Butler's discussion of the particular case in which he shows this deficiency, and its consequences.

10. The fact that man is *by his very nature* a law **10** to himself, pursued to its just consequences, is of the utmost *practical* importance. Explain this fully.

FRIDAY—8*th December* 1865

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.;

Professor KERU LAKSHMAN CHHATREY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms 'Equation to a Curve,' and **4**
'Locus of an Equation.'

What Loci are represented by **6**

$$\left.\begin{array}{c} x^2 + xy = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 0 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{array}\right\}$$

2. Draw the straight lines represented by the **8**
equations :—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} (1)\ 2y - x = 2 \\ (2)\ y + 2x = 0 \\ (3)\quad y = 3 \end{array}\right\}$$

3. A line passes through a point (2, 2) and makes **8**
an angle of 60° with the line $y = 2x + 3$. Find its
equation.

4. Find an expression for the length of a perpen- **10**
dicular from a given point (a, β) upon a given line
$y = mx + b$.

5. The co-ordinates of the angular points of a **7**
triangle are (2, 3) (2, 7) and (5, 3) respectively. Find
equations to the three sides.

Find the area of this triangle. **10**

6. Find the angles between the lines $x + y\sqrt{3} = 0$ **7**
and $x - y\sqrt{3} = 2$

13 *ex* *

7. Find the general equation to a circle.   **5**

When may the position of a circle be said to be   **5**
determined ?

Draw the circle   **5**

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 14y - 16 = 0$$

8. The tangent to a circle passes through a given   **10**
point ; find its equation, taking the centre of the
circle as the origin of co-ordinates.

Example : Point, (5, 6)

Circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

9. On a line joining the points (2, 7) and (5, 3)   **7**
as diameter a circle is described ; find its equation.

10. A point moves so that the sum of the squares   **8**
of its distances from the sides of a square is constant,
show that the locus of the point is a circle.

FRIDAY—8*th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOGRAPHY,

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M. A. ;
Professor KERU LAKSHMAN CHHATREY.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. What proportion of the Earth's surface is   **8**
covered with water ? Indicate the position of the
"telegraphic plateau" between Ireland and Newfound-
land.

2. Into what primary races has man been classi-   **12**
fied ? State the characteristics of the several races,
and the countries peopled by each.

3. Draw a map of Russia in Europe, indicating   **15**
the political divisions, the great rivers, the mountain

ranges, the lakes, and the positions of the following towns :—

> Archangel, Astrakhan, Helsingfors, Moscow, Novgorod, Poltava, Riga, Sevastopol, St. Petersburg, and Warsaw.

4. Give a short geographical description of the **6** physical features, climate, and population of Arabia.

5. What religion is professed by the Japanese? **8** and what is the state of their commercial relations with other foreign nations ?

6. Describe in words the course of the river Nile, **10** and state what you know of the result of recent attempts to discover its sources.

7. Describe in words the position and boundaries of **8** each of the great divisions of British North America, —and describe the form of Government in Canada.

8. What was the chief motive which led to the **12** conquest of Mexico by Spain in the 16th century? Name the principal ports of Mexico and the most important articles of export at the present time.

9. State the positions of the following places, and **9** mention any circumstances of note connected with any of them that you may be aware of :—

> Attock, Baghdad, Bannockburn, Benares, Calais, Florence, Londonderry, Melbourne, Oxford, Pekin, Salamanca, and Zanzibar.

10. In what countries are the following vegetable **12** products indigenous :—

> Aloes, Cinnamon, Cocoa, Maize, Nutmeg, Quinine, Rice, Sugar, and Tea ?

State the native countries of the Horse, Kangaroo, Reindeer, Rhinoceros, Tapir, and Tiger.

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS,

1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

E. I. Howard, M.A.

J. P. Green, LL.B.

J. O'Leary, Esq., Barrister-at-Law

Monday—4th December 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. " No one can be a judge in his own cause." Apply this principle to the case of (*a*) Courts of Law, (*b*) Arbitrators.

2. Explain the distinction between "real statutes" and "personal statutes" in general jurisprudence.

3. State shortly the (*a*) object and (*b*) scope of the proposed *Lex loci* for India.

4. Explain the object of Laws of Limitation and Prescription.

5. Define *Marriage, Partnership, Mortgage, Hypotheca, Mandatum, Agency.*

6. " Debts have no *situs* and follow the person." Explain.

7. Have customs the force of law? If so, under what conditions? Distinguish the doctrine of the Roman and the English law.

8. *Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio.* Explain fully.

9. Distinguish duties of perfect and imperfect obligation. Are the latter ever enforced by the Courts?

MONDAY—4th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF SUCH RIGHTS.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.; J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1.   Define the term " status" as used in law, and enumerate the principal classes of status recognised in the laws of civilized communities.

2.   Characterise the Status of Slave as generally found in laws recognising that Status.

3.   By what law (*i.e.* whether of the country of birth, of domicile, or of the locality of the property) is the status of a person in respect of capacity to contract to make a will, and generally to dispose of property to be determined ?

4.   What is the legal position in respect of rights of property of husband and wife respectively according to (1) the law of England, (2) the Hindu law, and (3) the Mussulman law ?

5.   Enumerate the principal "personal rights" according to English law.

6.   What is the meaning of the maxim " actio personalis moritur cum personâ ?"

7.   What are the distinctions between " libel" and " oral slander," what defences may be set up to suits for " libel" and " oral slander" respectively ?

8.   What facts are necessary to support suits for the wrong called in English law " false imprisonment" and " malicious prosecution ?"

9. What defences may be set up to a suit for trespasses on land, and to a suit for the wrongful conversion of goods.

10. Where injury is caused to another by negligence, as by careless driving, is the fact of the injured person having been himself guilty of negligence in all cases a complete answer to the suit?

11. To what extent are employers liable to third persons for the negligent acts of their servants?

12. In the case of a workman being injured by the want of care of a fellow workman engaged together in the same work, against whom can the injured person bring his suit?

13. Can a person maintain a suit against another who causes a public nuisance, and, if so, under what circumstances.

TUESDAY—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF THEM, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND THE LAWS OF SUCCESSION, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS *AB INTESTATO*.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. What are chattels real?

2. What is a chose in action?

3. In what respects does personal property differ from real property according to the law of England?

4. Give Sir W. Jones's definition of Bailment?

5. What is a Lien?

6. Define a "general" and a "particular" lien.

7. Under what circumstances does the right of
" stoppage *in transitu*" arise ?

8. Into what two great classes are personal actions
divided by the law of England ? Give the characteris-
tics of each class.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

9. What is the share of a Mohammedan widow in
her deceased husband's estate ?

10. In what is the share of a Mohammedan hus-
band in his deceased wife's estate ?

11. In what case does a daughter take a moiety
of her parents' estate ?

12. What are the rights, *inter se*, of brothers and
sisters by the same mother only, and brothers and
sisters of the whole blood, as to their shares of their
parents' estate ?

13. Who are " the first class of distant kindred,"
and in what case do they succeed ?

HINDOO LAW.

14. State the theory of adoption—whence does
the necessity for it arise, and what persons may
adopt ?

15. Can a widower adopt a son ? If so, how

16. A man dies without having had a son, leav-
ing his widow surviving, how may adoption be made
on his account ? Give the various modes.

17. Must the adopted son be of the same (*a*) caste
and (*b*) the same gotra as that of the adopter ?

18. At what age does minority cease ?

19. State fully what property comes under the
head "moveable," and what under the head " im-
moveable."

ACT X. OF 1865—SUCCESSION.

20. What is the definition of a will given in the Act ?

21. What is the domicile of a person of legitimate birth?

22. How does a person acquire a new domicile ?

23. Give the definition of "Consanguinity" in the Act.

24. In what case does the property of an intestate devolve upon his children alone ?

25. Give the rules for the distribution of the property of an intestate who has left no lineal descendants.

26. What is meant by bringing a child's advancement into hotchpot ?

27. What changes, if any, have been made as to the law relating to the bringing a child's advancement into hotchpot by Act X. of 1865 ?

28. What are the rights of a husband with regard to the property of his deceased wife ?

29. A by his will leaves a legacy of Rs. 1,000 to B, B attests as a witness a codicil to that will. What is the effect (on the right of B to the legacy) of his attestation of the codicil ?

30. A, by his will made the 1st February 1866, leaves Rs. 100 to "*each of the children of B.*" On the 1st February 1866 B had only two children, C and D.

At the time of the testator's death B had three children D, E, and F., C having died, and E and F having been born since the date of the will.

Do all or any, and if any, which, of the three children D, E and F take under the will ?

[Reasons must be given for the answers to this.]

14 *es*

TUESDAY—5th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. Does the Statute of Frauds apply to contracts made by Hindoos? Answer fully.

2. A vendor of a business contracts not to carry on the same within 200 miles of a certain place. Is such a contract unreasonable as in restraint of trade? State the principle on which this question must be answered.

3. Does a creditor by forbearance to a principal debtor in any—and if in any, in what—circumstances discharge the surety?

4. Is a husband liable for necessaries supplied to his wife who has left her home?

5. Explain the maxim *falsa demonstratio non nocet*.

6. "In order to found a consideration for a promise it is necessary that the party by whom the promise is made should have the power of carrying it into effect." Illustrate this position of law.

7. Is it correct to say that both parties to a contract must be bound or that neither is liable?

8. What is the common-law liability of a carrier independent of any express contract with his customer?

9. In what cases can one partner sue another?

10. State the principle settled in the leading cases of *Addison* vs. *Gaudopequi* and *Paterson* vs. *Gaudapequi*.

11. Give examples of persons not *sui juris* who yet are competent to act as agents, and state the reason.

12. In an action for not taking delivery of goods according to contract, what is the measure of damage ?

WEDNESDAY—*6th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROCEDURE AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. State the requisites of a Plaint under the Civil Procedure Code.

2. By whom may such Plaint be verified?

3. Who are "recognised agents" for the purpose of verification of a Plaint ?

4. State the mode of serving a Summons to appear in answer to a Plaint.

(*a*) When the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the court issuing the Summons ;

(*b*) When the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of a court other than that issuing the Summons ;

(*c*) When the defendant resides in India, but out of the British territories.

5. In what cases will an attachment before Judgment be issued ?

6. What is the effect of such an attachment as regards parties to the suit and others ?

7. What is the course of proceeding to be adopted by the court on the day fixed for the defendant to appear, and answer in the following cases :—

(*a*) When neither party appears, either in person or by pleader ;

(*b*) When the plaintiff alone appears ;

(*c*) When the defendant alone appears.

8. How may an *ex parte* judgment be set aside ?

9. What is the effect of the death of one of several plaintiffs pending the suit ?

10. What is the effect of the insolvency of a plaintiff pending the suit ?

11. How are written statements to be framed ?

12. When the plaintiff sues upon any written document, or relies upon it as evidence in support of his claim, how is such document to be brought before the Court ?

EVIDENCE.

13. Give Goodeve's definition of " judicial evidence," and the definition of " evidence" quoted by Goodeve from Manu.

14. According to Goodeve, what is " Real Evidence" ?

15. How is the power of the judge as to controlling the examination of witnesses before him regulated in India ?

16. In what cases is a witness allowed to give evidence upon belief only ?

17. How may the want of veracity in a witness be established ? State the different modes of doing so.

18. State the rules relating to the cross-examination of a witness upon statements made by him previously to his examination, and at variance with his testimony on the particular case.

19.   When the witness merely says he does not remember whether he made the former statement or not, what is the rule in India and in England as to cross-examination on that point?

20.   Describe that substitute for proof which is termed *judicial notice*, and give examples.

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WEDNESDAY—*6th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CRIMINAL LAW.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1.   Explain and illustrate the maxim "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea."

2.   What is the sense of "malice" or "malicious" as used in criminal law?

3.   According to the English criminal law does the fact of the accused being a married woman in any cases make any and what difference in the respect of her responsibility for criminal acts? What is the law in this respect of the Indian Penal Code?

4.   State and illustrate the cases in which, according to the Indian Penal Code, acts which would otherwise be offences, are not so by reason of the condition or state of the person accused at the time of the acts in question being committed.

5.   In what cases does what is called in the Indian Penal Code "the right of private defence" exist?

6.   According to the Indian Penal Code when is an assembly an "unlawful assembly."

14 *ex**

7. What are the offences of " giving false evidence" and " fabricating false evidence." In what respects do these offences extend beyond the offence of " perjury" according to English law.

8. What is the offence of " culpable homicide." When does the offence of culpable homicide amount to the offence of murder ?

Explain and illustrate the character and distinction of the offences of " theft," " criminal breach of trust," and " cheating."

10. What is necessary according to the Indian Penal Code to constitute the offence of defamation ?

V.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW,

1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

E. I. Howard, M.A.

J. P. Green, LL.B.

J. O'Leary, Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY—*8th January* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

The Laws of all Races administered by the High Court in all its Jurisdictions.

PAPER I.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. To what extent are English Statutes applicable and binding within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court? and what was the origin of the principal on the subject?

2. In what cases and in favor of what persons can the English Statute of Frauds be insisted on, in the High Court, as a ground of defence to a suit to enforce a contract?

3. State the legal characteristics of a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the Act of the Indian Legislature relating to Joint Stock Companies?

4. How does the legal position of a Shareholder in such a Company, constituted with limited liability, differ from that of a Shareholder in a Company constituted with unlimited liability?

5. How is a decree against an incorporated Company to be executed?

6. State and illustrate the application of the maxims—"ignorance of law excuses"—with reference to *Civil* rights and liabilities.

7. State the several jurisdictions of the High Court.

TUESDAY—*9th January* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

The Laws of all Races administered by the High Court in all its Jurisdictions.

PAPER II.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.; J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1. Does the estate of a Brahmin dying without issue escheat to the Crown?   Answer fully.

2. Define the interest taken by a childless widow in the estate of her deceased husband by Hindoo Law.

3. A childless widow was authorized by her husband, a Hindoo, in his lifetime, to adopt a son.

Does such power, before any adoption actually made by her, disable her from suing in her individual capacity as widow?

4. (*a*) What is the extent of the Jurisdiction of the High Court over the Wills of Hindoos?

(*b*) What are the limits of the testamentary power of Hindoos which would be recognized in the High Court?

(*c*) A Hindoo by his will appoints a person his executor or "Vakil," and dies leaving property within the jurisdiction of the High Court. Can the person so appointed administer the estate so that his acts shall be recognized as valid, without proving the will?   If so, state in what cases.

WEDNESDAY—10th January 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

The Laws of all Races administered by the High Court in all its Jurisdictions.

PAPER III.

E. I. HOWARD, M.A.; J. P. GREEN, LL.B.;
J. O'LEARY, Barrister-at-Law.

1.   State the nature and chief legal incidents of divorce by *Talák* and *Khoola* in Mahomedan law.

2.   State the nature of a suit for restitution of conjugal rights. Was such a suit competent to a Parsee husband in the High Court before the Parsee Marriage Act, and how stands the law since the passing of that Act.

3.   State the principle decided in the case of the Memon and Kojah females with an outline of the judgment (Perry's Oriental Cases).

4.   Does the English Law of Real Property attach—and if so under any and what restrictions to lands in Bombay held by (a) British subjects, (b) Hindoos, (c) Portuguese?

5.   State the considerations which have led to the Remarriage of Convert's Bill.

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE,

1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M.B.	} In Materia Medica and Botany.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.	
R. HAINES, M.B...............	} In Anatomy and Chemistry.
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.	

MONDAY—*4th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]
BOTANY.

R. HAINES, M.B.; G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the normal position of the placenta? **16** Give an example of free central placentation, and explain its probable origin. Explain the peculiar position of the placenta in a melon.

2. State any peculiarities of the anthers on the **16** following plants : *Laurus, Orchis, Salvia, Asclepias, Maranta*.

3. What is physiologically the most important **12** layer of the bark of an exogenous tree? Describe its structure.

4. Give a description of the various forms of **14** fruit found in the Rosaceæ.

5. Give the characters of the following orders : **14** Cruciferæ, Scrophulariaceæ.

6. Describe the peculiarities of the fructification **12** in Ferns and Pines.

7. Describe one of the plants before you, accord- **16** ing to the following formula :

(*a*)	Stem.............	General character.
(*b*)	Leaves....	Arrangement.
(*c*)	.. ..,.	Stipulation.
(*d*)	....	Composition.
(*e*)	....	Form.
(*f*)	....	Margin.
(*g*)	....	Venation.
(*h*)	Inflorescence	General Character.
(*i*)	....	Bracts.
(*j*)	Flower	Calyx.
(*k*)	... .	Corolla.
(*l*)	....	Stamens.
(*m*)	....	Disk.
(*n*)	....,.........	Pistil.

MONDAY—4th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

R. HAINES, M.B. ; W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the processes by which crystalliza- **15** tion may be effected, with examples. What are the requisites for the formation of perfect crystals ?

2. How is carbonate of soda obtained from com- **15** mon salt ?

3. What is refraction of light ? Under what cir- **20** cumstances does no refraction take place in a ray of light falling upon the surface of a transparent object ?

4. How should the constituents of a twelve-cell Da- **20** niell's battery be arranged, so as to obtain the greatest effect in the following cases : heating a platinum wire, electrolysis of acidulated water, the electric telegraph ? Give explanations.

5. Mention some of the applications of the chro- **15** mates of potash in volumetric analysis.

6. Describe the artificial formation of urea. What **15** change do its impure solutions spontaneously undergo ? What are compound ureas ?

15 ex

Tuesday—*5th December* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA.

R. Haines, M.B. ; G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the action and uses of squill and **35** opium, and what are their officinal preparations and the doses of each ?

2. Enumerate the officinal Rosaceæ, Compositæ **25** and Labiatæ, and state generally their physiological actions and therapeutic uses.

3. Enumerate the officinal diuretics and compare **25** and contrast their several modes of actions.

4. What are the pharmaceutical directions for the **15** preparation of ether, and what are its pharmaceutical characters and tests.

TUESDAY—5*th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

R. HAINES. M.B.; W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. The vertebræ having been removed, the base of **40** the skull sawn through immediately behind the styloid processes, and the pharynx opened from behind, describe the various structures exposed, commencing your description from above downwards.

2. Describe the sterno-clavicular articulation. **15** Mention the several articulations in the body supplied with a double synovial membrane and a complete inter-articular fibro cartilage.

3. Describe the formation and relations of the **20** brachial plexus of nerves.

4. Describe the course and relations of the internal **25** pudic artery and name the branches which it gives off in the male subject.

VIII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OE LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1865·66.

EXAMINERS.

R. HAINES, M.B.............. } In Physiology and
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. .... } General Anatomy.

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. .... } In Surgery.
F. S. STEDMAN, Esquire........ }

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D........ } In Medicine.
W. DYMOCK, B.A. .... }

J. T. MACKENIZE, M.B........ } In Medical Juris-
C. JOYNT, M.D. .... } prudence.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esquire........ } In Midwifery.
F. G. JOYNT, M.D............. }

MONDAY—11th December 1865,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.; W. DYMOCK, B.A,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Describe suppurative inflammation of the liver:— **25**
(a) anatomically, including a description of the points
of outlet of the pus : (b) the etiology of the disease :
(c) the symptoms general and special : (d) the diag-
nosis and (e) the outline of treatment.

Describe the course of the third stage of Phthisis :— **25**
(a) the symptoms : (b) the diagnosis : (c) the treat-
ment and (d) the morbid anatomy.

Give a description of the course which a case of **25**
Variola passes through, dividing it into four stages :
viz., Incubation, Primary fever, Eruption and Se-
condary fever.

Name the diseases of the brain and its membranes. **25**
Describe Encephalitis : (a) the symptoms and pro-
gress : (b) the organic changes which may result and
(c) the treatment.   Mention the diseases with which
it is most frequently associated.

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15 ex*

MONDAY—11th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

F. G. JOYNT, ESQ. ; F. S. STEDMAN, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe briefly the various positions in which, **25** according to Naegelè, the head of the fœtus presents at the brim of the pelvis, and state the points of diagnosis of those positions severally.

2. Patient some hours in second stage of labour, **15** head presenting ; pains powerless ; pulse 120 or upwards ; skin becoming clammy ; mind wanders ; there is jactitation, and vomiting of greenish or dark fluid. What is the treatment in such a case ?

3. You have a case in which convulsions supervene **20** on exhausting hæmorrhage after delivery. What treatment would you adopt ?

4. What concomitance of signs and symptoms **20** would lead you to infer the death of the fœtus in the later months of pregnancy ?

5. Name the more important diseases incident to **20** dentition, and give a general view of the treatment of each.

Tuesday—12th December 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

C. Joynt, M.D.; J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Describe the method of employing the *hydro-* **20**
static test for the purpose of ascertaining whether a
newly born child had expired or not, stating the ob-
jections that exist to the value of the test : and state
what means there are, independently of the condition
of the lungs, for determining whether a child has been
born alive or not.

2.   What are the signs that would enable you to **15**
state positively that a woman had been *recently de-*
livered ? How long after delivery are these signs
available ?

3.   How would you distinguish simulated from real **15**
mania ?

4.   In a body recently dead, how would you dis- **10**
tinguish *ecchymosis* caused by injury before death,
from the discolouration produced by post-mortem *hy-*
postasis ?

5.   Describe the symptoms of poisoning by *strych-* **20**
nia, the difference between these symptoms and those
produced by *tetanus*, and the usual post-mortem ap-
pearances when death follows the administration of
the poison.

6.   How would you recognize the presence of *tar-* **20**
tarized antimony in organic liquids ?

TUESDAY—12th December 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.; F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1.   What are the symptoms and causes of strangu- **20**
lated hernia ?   How would you diagnose the accident
from (a) an obstructed irreducible hernia, (b) from
an inflamed irreducible hernia ? and in a case of
double irreducible hernia, how would you determine
from which tumour the symptoms of strangulation
arose ?

2.   What are the signs of intra-capsular fracture **20**
of the neck of the femur ?   How is the accident oc-
casioned ?   What is the nature of the causes which
predispose to this particular form of fracture and
which give rise to faulty union ?

3.   Mention the symptoms and treatment you **25**
would adopt in a case of extravasation of blood into
the pleura, the result of a stab implicating the lung.

Strabismus convergens.   What are the objective **35**
and subjective symptoms ?   What is the chief cause
of the deformity (opacities of the dioptric media being
excluded) and how is its nature recognized ?   State to
what class of cases the method of treatment by prisms
is applicable, and the principles on which the plan is
based.

WEDNESDAY—13*th December* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY.

R. HAINES, M.B.; W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the principal constituents of bile ? **35** State the purposes which the secretion serves in the digestive process.

2. Explain the phenomenon of reflex action and **25** the conditions necessary for its manifestation. Mention one or two examples of normal reflex action.

3. Contrast the structural and anatomical arrange- **40** ment of the anterior and posterior elastic laminæ of the cornea.

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BHUGWAN-DASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

J. G. Bühler, Ph. D.

Tuesday, 6th March 1866.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.,
J. G. Buhler, Ph. D.

1. What is the distinction between Mûladhâtus and Sâdhitadhâtus according to the Native grammarians? Give the equivalents for these terms in English. Are all the so-called Mûladhâtus really such, or do they include also such as really belong to the second class? If the latter be the case, give examples, with explanations.

2. Give the 3rd pers. sing. present of the Desideratives of वत् । मृ । खप् । आप् । गम् । दा । कृ । सत् । व्हे । ध्वि ।.

3. Distinguish between, and describe the use of, the following particles, viz. स्वित् । अपि । तु । ननु । नूनम् । आहो । उत । किम् ।

4. What is the meaning of the Parasmaipada and Atmanepada forms. Give the chief *general* rules regulating their use.

5. Give the verbs which are conjugated in the Atmanepada only if compounded with prepositions, and those which, under the same conditions, take the Parasmaipada.

6. *a.* Which are the feminine affixes in Sanskrit?

b. Form the feminines of the following masculines :—

तुदत् । यात् । करिष्यत् । आमुवत् । ददत् । पाचक । श्वेतवाह् । युवत् । मत्तु । अमि । मातुल । शूद्र । क्षत्रिय । कुरु ।.

7. Give the rules of concord observable in Sanskrit. with examples.

8. Give the 3rd persons sing. Parasm. and Atman. of the present, perf., fut. I., fut. II., and aorist of the following roots :— अस्, 'to throw,' एध् मृ, वृष्, गण्, हा ' to quit,' हा ' to send,' गै, हत्, कृष्, गम्, विद्.

9. a. How is the part. perf. active Parasmaipada formed ? How that of the Atmanepada, and how that of the Parasmaipada and Atmanepada ?

b. Give the perf. part. passive of हा to quit, लू, दै, पच्, रुज्, शुष्, दरिद्रा, सत्, गै, त्रै, चक्ष्.

10. Give the nom. acc. and instrum. cases in the three numbers, of सखि । अनड्वाह् । भारवाह् । पथिन् । अमणी । वीरसू ॥

11. Define what Dvigu and Tatpurusha compounds are, and give the chief rules regarding their formation, with examples.

12. a. What forms do the following words take if they stand as last parts of Bahuvrihi compounds ; viz. ईर्म । गन्ध । धनुस् । ऊधस् । धर्म । बातु । प्रजा । जाया । दन्त । पाद ॥

b. Explain the peculiarities of the forms like मातापितरौ । अमीषोमौ ।

c. What is the difference between महत्पुरुष and महापुरुष ?

13. Give the chief meanings of the Sanskrit cases according to the Kâravaprakaraṇa, and give those of the Instrumental case as fully as possible.

14. Give the rules for the formation of the aorist passive, and give the conjugation of that of the root सिच् (षिच्) in full.

15. Give the Sandhi rules, as far as they affect the changes of the Visarga.

16. How many Intensives are there in Sanskrit ? What is their origin respectively.

Give the third pers. sing. pres. Intensives of the root पव् । कृप् । कृ । दा । बुध् । गै । शोचि ।अस् । स्वप् । जन्। क्रम् ॥

THURSDAY, 8*th March*, 1866.

II.—QUESTIONS ON THE SANSKRIT LITERA-TURE.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph. D.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* To what Shákha does the Rig-Véda, as at **10** present in the hands of the Hindus, belong ? What indications of arrangement or classification are found in the order of its Maṇḍalas and Súktas.

b. To what deities are the Súktas principally addressed ? To which of them is the work of creation ascribed ? Give any Riches in proof which you may remember.

2. *a.* In what respects do the Black and White **10** Yajur-Védas differ ? What legends in the later literature of the Hindus refer to the origin of their differences ?

b. What are the characteristics of the Atharva-Véda as compared with those of the other Védas ?

3. *a.* Give a list of the Bráhmaṇas of the **10** Védas. Mention their general object, and refer to those portions of the Aitaréya Bráhmaṇa which appear most interesting in a historical point of view.

4. *a.* To what Védas respectively are the princi- **10** cipal Upanishads said to belong ?

b. Which of the Upanishads are most accordant with the Védánta system of philosophy ?

c. Compare the Védánta and Nyáya systems of philosophy.

5. *a.* Give any references which you have found **10** in the Indian literature to the origin of ब्रह्मज्ञान.

b. Give some account of one of the Shrauta Sútras. Into what classes are these works divided ?

6. *a.* Which of the Smṛitis are now considered **10** of greatest authority among the Hindus ?

b. What marks of time are discernible in the Smṛiti of Manu ?

c. What laws of the ancient Hindus have been repealed according to the Smṛitis ?

7. *a.* Mention the most interesting episodes of **5** the Mahábhárata.

b. Mention the personal qualities attributed to each of the Five Pándavas.

8. *a.* Give a list of the works of Kálidása and **10** Bhavabhúti, and make a comparison of their respective characters as poets. Make quotations in support of your judgment.

b. What trees and plants are most commonly referred to by Kálidása and Bhavabhúti? Give both their Sanskrit and scientific names.

9. *a.* Compare the Indian Drama with the **10** Greek Drama and that of the Modern European nations, noting their distinctive differences.

b. What poems of the Hindus most nearly approach the lyric poetry of the West ?

10. *a.* Which of the plays of the Hindus is **10** most remarkable for its metaphysical character ? In-

dicate the principles on which it is founded, and show the plan adopted for their illustration.

b. Give the names of the Indian Grammarians whose works are supposed to be lost, and of those whose works remain, enumerating these works as far as possible, in chronological order.

11. Give a biographical notice of Shankaráchárya, **5** and Mádhaváchárya.

Friday, 9th March 1866.

III. TRANSLATIONS INTO SANSKRIT.

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.,

J. G. Bühler, Ph. D.

A. The Hindû religion is a term that has been hitherto employed in a collective sense, to designate a faith and worship of an almost endlessly diversified description; to trace some of its varieties is the object of the present inquiry.

An early division of the Hindû system, and one conformable to the genius of all Polytheism, separated the practical and popular belief from the speculative or philosophical doctrines. Whilst the common people addressed their hopes and fears to stocks and stones, and multiplied by their credulity and superstition the grotesque objects of their veneration, some few, of deeper thought and wider contemplation, plunged into the mysteries of man and nature, and endeavoured assiduously, if not successfully, to obtain just notions of the cause, the character, and consequence of existence. This distinction prevails even in the Vedas, which have their Ritual and Theology. The worship of the populace being addressed to different divinities, the followers of the several gods naturally separated into different associations, and the adorers of Brahmâ, Shiva, and Vishṇu, or other phantoms of their faith, became distinct and insulated bodies, in the general aggregate ; the conflict of opinion on subjects, on which human reason has never yet agreed, led to similar differences in the philosophical class, and resolved itself into the several Darshana schools of philosophy. It may be supposed that some time elapsed

16 *ez* *

before the practical worship of any deity was more than a simple preference, or involved the assertion of the supremacy of the object of its adoration, to the degradation or exclusion of the other gods ; in like manner also, the conflicting opinions were matters rather of curiosity than faith, and were neither regarded as subversive of each other, nor as incompatible with the public worship : and hence, notwithstanding the sources of difference that existed in the parts, the union of the whole remained undisturbed : in this condition, indeed, the apparent mass of the Brahmanical order at least, still continues ; professing alike to recognize implicitly the authority of the Vedas, the worshippers of Shiva and Vishṇu ; and the maintainers of the Sânkhya or Nyâya doctrines consider themselves, and even each other, as orthodox members of the Hindu community.

H. H. Wilson.

1.

B.   Then in the Ship of Heaven Ereenia laid,
The waking, wondering Maid ;
The Ship of Heaven, instinct with thought, display'd
Its living sail and glides along the sky.
On either side, in wary tide,
The clouds of morn along its path divide ;
The Winds who swept in wild career on high,
Before its presence check their charmed force ;
The Winds that loitering lagg'd along their course,
Around the living Bark enamour'd play,
Swell underneath the sail and sing before its way.

2.

That bark in shape was like the furrow'd shell,
Wherein the Sea-nymphs to their parent-king,

On festal day, their duties' offerings bring.
Its hue ? . . . Go watch the last green light,
Ere evening yields the western sky to Night ;
Or fix upon the Sun thy strenuous sight,
Till thou hast reach'd its orb of chrystalite.
The sail from end to end display'd,
Bent like a rainbow o'er the Maid.
An Angel's head, with visual eye,
 Through trackless space directs its chosen way ;
Nor aid of wing, nor foot, nor fin,
Requires to voyage o'er the obedient sky.
Smooth as the swan when not a breeze at even
Disturbs the surface of the silver stream,
Through air and sunshine sails the Ship of Heaven.

3.

Recumbent there the Maiden glides along
On her aerial way,
How swift she feels not, though the swiftest wind
Had flagged in flight behind.
Motionless as a sleeping babe she lay,
 And all serene in mind,
Feeling no fear ; for that ethereal air
With such new life and joyance fill'd her heart,
Fear could not enter there ;
For sure she deemed her mortal part was over,
And she was sailing to the heavenly shore ;
And that angelic form, who moved beside,
Was some good Spirit sent to be her guide.

Southey.

SATURDAY, 10*th* *March* 1866.

IV. TRANSLATIONS FROM SANSKRIT INTO ENGLISH.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
J. G. BÜHLER, PH. D.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following Súkta from **17**
the Rig-Véda :—

हिरण्यगर्भः समवर्तताग्रे भूतस्य जातः पतिरेक आसीत् ।
स दाधार पृथिवीं द्यामुतेमां कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥
य आत्मदा बलदा यस्य विश्व उपासते प्रशिषं यस्य देवाः ।
यस्य छायामृतं यस्य मृत्युः कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥
यः प्राणतो निमिषतो महित्वैक इद्राजा जगतो बभूव ।
य ईशे अस्य द्विपदश्चतुष्पदः कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥
यस्येमे हिमवंतो महित्वा यस्य समुद्रं रसया सहाहुः ।
यस्येमाः प्रदिशो यस्य बाहू कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥
येनद्यौरुग्रा पृथिवीच दृढ्हा येन स्वः स्तभितं येन नाकः ।
यो अन्तरिक्षे रजसोविमानः कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥

2. Translate into English the following passage **15**
from the Rámáyaṇa :—

इंद्रजित्तु ततस्तेन संयुगेऽद्भुतकारिणा ।
निर्जितो वालिपुत्रेण क्रोधं चक्रे सुदारुणं ॥
सो ऽन्तर्धानगतः पापो रावणी रणकर्कश ः ।
निकुंभिलायां विधिवत्पावकं जुहुवेऽस्त्रवित् ।
अव्हतस्तस्य तत्रामी रक्तोष्णीषाम्बरस्रजः ।

आजग्मुस्तत्र संभ्रांता राक्षसा यत्र रावणिः ॥
शस्त्राणि शितधाराणि समिद्धोथ विभीतकान् ।
लोहितानि च वासांसि खुवे कार्यायसं ततः ॥
सर्वतोग्निं समास्तीर्य शौरिः समासतोमिरैः ।
छागलस्यापि कृष्णस्य कंठादादाय जीवतः ॥
शोणितं तेन विधिवत् स जुहाव रणोत्सुकः
सकृदेव समिद्धस्य विधूमस्य महार्चिषः ॥
वभूवुः संनिमित्तानि विजयं यान्यवेदयन् ।
प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखस्तप्तहाटकसंनिभः ॥

3. *a.* Translate the following passage into **15**
English :—

अतिथिं नाम काकुत्स्थात्पुत्रं प्राप कुमुद्वती ।
पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना ॥
स पितुः पितृमान्वंशं मातुश्चानुपमद्युतिः ।
अपुनात्सवितेवोभौ मार्गावुत्तरदक्षिणौ ॥
तमादौ कुलविद्यानामर्थमर्थविदां वरः ।
पश्चात्प्रार्थिवकन्यानां पाणिमग्राहयत्पिता ॥
जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः ।
अमन्यंतैकमात्मानमनेकं वशिना वशी ॥
सकुलोचितमिंद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् ।

b. From what author, judging from internal evi-
dence, is the preceding passage taken ?

c. Who are the parties to whom it alludes by
name ?

d. What are the Samásas which occur in its first three lines ?

4. Translate into English the following pas- **5**
sages :—

दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्यो विद्यालङ्कृतो ऽपि सन् ।

मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः ॥

जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते व्रतरुचौ दम्भः शुचौ कैतवं

शूरे निघृणता मुनौ विमतिता दैन्यं प्रियालापिनि ।

तेजस्विन्यवलिप्तता मुखरता वक्तर्यशक्तिः स्थिरे

तत्को नाम गुणो भवेत् सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नाङ्कितः ॥

Bhartrihari.

5. *a.* Translate into English the following pas- **5**
sages :—

अहह अनेन प्रियोपलब्धशंसिना मन्द्रकण्ठगर्जितेन
समाश्वासितोस्मि ।

साधर्म्याद्धूयसी मे खोय प्रीतिः । कथमिति ।

मामाहुः पृथिवीभुजामधिपतिं नागाधिराजो भवान्

अव्युच्छिन्नपृथुप्रवृत्ति भवतो दानं समानं मम ।

स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशीप्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा

सर्वे मामनुते प्रियाविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मानुभूः

6. राजा । आत्मगतम् ।

संदिग्धबुद्धिं मां कुर्वन्नकैतवं इवास्याः

कोपो लक्ष्यते । तथाप्यनया

मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ

वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने ।
भेदाद्भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोरतिलोहिताद्या
भर्मं शरासनमिवातिरुषा स्मरस्य ॥

7. अथेतरे सप्त रघुप्रवीराः
ज्येष्ठं पुरोजन्मतया गुणैश्च ।
चक्रुः कुशं रत्नविशेषभाजं
सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि ॥
ते सेतुवार्तां गजबन्धमुख्यैं
रभ्युच्छ्रिताः कर्मभिरप्यबन्ध्यैः ।
अन्योन्यदेशप्रविभागसीमां
वेला समुद्रा इव न व्यतीयुः ॥

8. देव पश्य पश्य   **5**
कूजत्कुञ्जकुटीरकौशिकघटाधुत्कारवत्कीचक-
स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकमौलिकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोयं गिरिः ।
एतस्मिन्प्रचलाकिनां प्रचलतामुद्वेजिताः कूजितै-
रुद्वेल्लन्ति पुराणचन्दनतरुस्कन्धेषु कुम्भीनसाः ॥
अपिच ।

एते ते कुहरेषु गद्दनदद्गोदावरीवारयो
मेघालम्बितमौलिनीलशिखराः क्षौणीभृतोदक्षिणाः ॥
अन्योन्यप्रतिघातसंकुलचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलै
रुत्तालास्तइमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः ॥

9. काशांशुका विकचपद्ममनोज्ञवल्का ।   **6**
सोन्मादहंसरुतनूपुरनादरम्या ।

आपक्वशालिललितानतगात्रयष्टिः
मात्रा शरन्नवधूरिव रम्यरूपा
काशैर्महैि शिशिरदीधितिनो रजन्यो
हंसैर्जलानि सरितां कुमुदैः सरांसि ।
सप्तच्छदैः कुसुमभारनतैर्वनान्ताः
शुक्लीकृताण्युपवनानि च मालतीभिः ॥

Kálidása.

10. न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दूषितं यशः ।
विशुद्धस्य हि मे मृत्युः पुत्रजन्मसमो भवेत् ॥
अन्यच्च । तेनास्म्यकृतवैरेण क्षुद्रेणात्यल्पबुद्धिना ।
शरेणैव विषदिग्धेन दूषितेनापि दूषितः॥

Shúdraka.

11. Render the following Prakṛita passage into **16**
Sankṛita, and translate it into English :—

इमं अवत्थन्तरं गदे तारिसे अणुराए किंवा सुमरिदेण ।
अन्तादाणि सो अणी ओत्ति वव्वसिदं । पक्वायं । अज्जउत्त ।
इत्यर्धोक्ते । संसइदे दाणि परिणएण एसो समुदाआरो ।
पोरव । ण जुत्तं णाम दे तह पुरा अस्समपदे सहाबुत्ताण-
हिअअं इमं जणं समअपुब्वं पतारिअ ईदिसेहिं अवव्वरेहिं
पच्चाच विवदु ।

12. Translate the following passage into English :— **3**

दृष्टमनुमानमाप्तवचनं च सर्वप्रमाणसिद्धत्वात् ।
त्रिविधं प्रमाणमिष्टं प्रमेयासिद्धिः प्रमाणादि ॥

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1865-66.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A. .... } In English.
W. Wordsworth, B.A. ....

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. .... } In Sanskrit.
J. G. Buhler, Ph. D. ....

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D .... } In Latin.
J. King, M A., C.S. ....

Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S........ } In Marathi.
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A. ....

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ....
Nagindass Tulsidass Marphatia, } In Gujarati.
B.A. ....

H. M. Birdwood, M.A. .... { In Mathematics and Philosophy.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A...........

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D. .... { In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Rev. R. Stothert, M.A ....

The Honorable Colonel W. F. Mar- } In Political Economy.
riott....................
R. West, B.A., C.S. ....

R. Haines, M.B................ } In Chemistry.
Narayen Dajee, G.G.M.C. ....

Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A......... } In History.
W. Wordsworth, B.A. ....

17 *ex*

MONDAY—19*th* *March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Policy (Book 1), *and Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.*

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ; J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why may Hooker's work be regarded as, in **10** some sense, an intellectual defence of the principles of Elizabeth's Government ?

2. Paraphrase the following passage :—   **14**

Laws of Reason have these marks to be known by. Such as keep them resemble most lively in their voluntary actions that very manner of working which Nature herself doth necessarily observe in the course of the whole world.   The works of Nature are all behoveful, beautiful, without superfluity or defect ; even so theirs, if they be so framed according to that which the Law of Reason teacheth.   Secondly, those Laws are investigable by Reason, without the help of Revelation supernatural and divine.   Finally, in such sort they are investigable, that the knowledge of them is general, the world hath always been acquainted with them, according to that which one in Sophocles observeth concerning a branch of this Law, ' It is no child of two days', or yesterday's birth, but hath been no man knoweth how long sithence.'   It is not agreed upon by one, or two, or few, but by all.   Which we may not so understand, as if every particular man in the whole world did know and confess whatsoever the Law of Reason doth contain ; but this Law is such, that being proposed, no man can reject it as unreasonable and unjust.   Again, there is nothing in it, but any man (having natural perfection of wit,

and ripeness of judgment) may by labour and travail find out. And to conclude, the general principles thereof are such, as it is not easy to find men ignorant of them.

3. Examine Hooker's argument for the necessity **12** of a supernatural revelation.

4. Briefly distinguish the different meanings of the **12** word Law; and mention any instances of fallacious thought which have arisen from confusion between them.

5. What difficulties present themselves in an at- **12** tempt at a scientific treatment of morals? What method does Smith pursue? For what reasons? and with what general success?

6. Can you mention any successful examples in **15** Smith of Explanation of minor moral and social phe- nomena by the help of his fundamental hypothesis?

7. What are the weak points of the theory advo- **15** cated in the Moral Sentiments?

8. Compare the Epicurean doctrine with the **10** Stoic, and point out where each fails in establishing a standard of virtue; or providing motives for being virtuous.

Monday—19th March 1866.

[2 p.m. to 5 p.m.]

ENGLISH—Paper II.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline, and Wordsworth's Excursion, Books I. and II.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.; J. P. Hughlings, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what period of Shakespeare's poetic life **8** does Cymbeline belong? Can you mention any other plays of the same period, or indicate any points of comparison between them?

2. Does the Drama or the Novel belong to a **12** higher walk of art, and why?

3. Explain the phrases :— **8**

> She looks us like
> A thing more made of malice than of duty.

b. We'll even all that good time will give us.
c. O! the harder heart!
d. Whose mother was her painting.
e. Thy favour's good enough.

4. Paraphrase :— **12**

> This service is not service, so being done,
> But being so allowed : To apprehend thus,
> Draws us a profit from all things we see :
> And often, to our comfort, shall we find,
> The sharded beetle in a safer hold,
> Than is the full-winged eagle. O, this life
> Is nobler than attending for a check,
> Richer than doing nothing for a bribe ;
> Prouder than rustling in un-paid-for silk ;
> Such gains the cap of him that makes him fine,
> Yet keeps his books un-crossed : No life to ours.

5.   State in general terms Wordsworth's theory of **14** the nature of the poetic art, and the relation of language and metre to poetry, and examine how far the Excursion approaches the standard which Wordsworth as a *critic* set up.

6.   Give the history of blank verse in the English **14** language, and show by examples in whose hands it has been made most elaborate and musical.

7.   Paraphrase : —   **12**

> Oh ! many are the poets that are sown
> By nature ; men endowed with highest gifts,
> The vision and the faculty divine,
> Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse
> (Which, in the docile season of their youth,
> It was denied them to acquire, through lack
> Of culture, and the inspiring aid of books ;
> Or haply by a temper too severe,
> Or a nice backwardness, afraid of shame) ;
> Nor having e'er, as life advanced, been led
> By circumstance to take unto the height
> The measure of themselves ; these favoured beings,
> All but a scattered few, live out their time,
> Husbanding that which they possess within,
> And go to the grave unthought of.

8.   Explain :—   **10**

Plumy, merry tunes that had no mirth in them,
   Bladed grass, blinding the lower panes, her two small rows of peas.

9.   Write an essay on the following theme :   **10**
> " His moods
> Of pain were keen as those of better men."

———

17 *ex**

TUESDAY—*20th March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, PH. D.

TRANSLATIONS AND QUESTIONS ON THE BRAHMA SUTRAS.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— **45**

जगत्कारणत्वंप्रदर्शनेन सर्वज्ञं ब्रह्मेत्युक्षिप्तं तदेव द्रढयन्नाह ।
शास्त्रयोनित्वादिति ॥

महत्त ऋग्वेदादेः शास्त्रस्यानेकविद्यास्थानोपवृंहितस्य प्र-
दीपवत् सर्वार्थावद्योतिनः सर्वज्ञकल्पस्य योनिः कारणं ब्रह्म ।
न हीदृशस्य शास्त्रस्य ऋग्वेदादिलक्षणस्य सर्वज्ञगुणान्वितस्य
सर्वज्ञादन्यतः संभवोस्ति । यद्यद्विस्तरार्थे शास्त्रं यस्मात् पुरु-
षविशेषात् संभवति यथा व्याकरणादि पाणिन्यादेर्वेयैकदे-
शार्थमपि स ततोप्यधिकतरविज्ञान इति प्रसिद्धं लोके किमु
वक्तव्यमनेकशाखाभेदभिन्नस्य देवतिर्यङमनुष्यवर्णाश्रमादि-
प्रविभागहेतोर्ऋग्वेदाख्यस्य सर्वज्ञानाकरस्यामयत्नेनैव ली-
लान्यायेन पुरुषनिश्वासवद्यस्मान्महतो भूतायोनेः संभवः
"अस्य महतो भूतस्य निश्वसितमेतद्यदृग्वे" इत्यादिश्रुतस्तस्य
महतो भूतस्य निरतिशयं सर्वज्ञत्वं सर्वशक्तिमत्त्वं चेति ।
अथवा यथोक्तमृग्वेदादिशास्त्रं योनिः कारणं प्रमाणमस्य
ब्रह्मणो यथावत् स्वरूपाधिगमे । शास्त्रादेव प्रमाणाञ्जगतो

जन्मादिकारणं ब्रह्माधिगम्यत इत्यभिप्रायः । तच्छास्त्रमुदाहतं
पूर्वसूत्रे "यतो वा इमानि भूतानि जायन्त" इत्यादि । किमर्थं
तर्हीदं सूत्रं यावता पूर्वसूत्र एवैवंजातीयकं शास्त्रमुदाहरता
शास्त्रयोनित्वं ब्रह्मणो दर्शितम् । उच्यते । तत्र सूत्राक्षरेण
स्फुटं शास्त्रस्यानुपादानात् जगतो जन्मादि केवलमनुमानमुप-
न्यस्तमित्याशङ्क्येत । तां शङ्कां निवर्तयितुमिदं सूत्रं प्रववृते ॥

2. Translate the following Sûtras, and paraphrase **15**
them by supplying such words as may have been in
the mind of the author :—

   a.   अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा ॥

   b.   जन्माद्यस्य यतः ॥

   c.   ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दम् ॥

3. *a.* What are the "Vedântavâkyas mentioned in **5**
the S'ârirakabhâshyas?

b. Which are the Sâdhanas requisite for the
acquisition of the Brahmajijnâsâ ?

4. What Vedânta doctrines occur in the Rigveda ? **5**

5. Give a short life of S'ankarâchârya, and the **8**
sources of his history which we possess.

6. What is the object of the Vedântamîmâmsâ, **7**
according to the introduction to the first Sûtra?

7. Give an account of the controversy between **8**
S'ankarâchârya and the Jaiminîyas regarding the
meaning of the Vedânta passages of the Veda, as
detailed in the commentary to Sûtra 4.

8. What are S'ankara's arguments against the **8**
adherents of the Sâmkhya philosophy in regard to
their doctrine of a non-intelligent First cause ?

TUESDAY—20th March 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON THE UTTARA RAMA CHARITA, AND
THE KIRATARJUNIYA, WITH TRANSLATIONS.

· REV. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, PH. D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* How many and what forms of the Hindu **10**
drama are technically comprehended under the name
Rúpaka ?

b. What are meant by the Vidúshaka, Vishkam-
bhaka, and Praveshaka in a Hindu play. How is the
Vidúshaka represented as deporting himself?

2. *a.* Give a general view of the treatment re- **5**
ceived from Ráma by Sítá (after her recovery) accord-
ing to the Uttara Ráma Charita ? Compare it with
intimations elsewhere made in the Hindu literature.

b. What is said to have been the ultimate position
of the Sons of Ráma in the Indian community ?

3. *a.* Translate the following passage into English : **20**

वास । एवमस्तु, कठोरीभूतोऽयं दिवसः ।
तथाहि

कंडूलद्विपगंडर्पिंडकषणोर्त्कंवेन संपातिभि-
र्धर्मष्वंसितबंधनैः स्वकुसुमैरर्च्यंति गोदावरीम् ।
छायापास्किरमाणविश्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटस्वच ः
कूजत्क्रांतकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायद्रुमा ः ॥

b. Analyse the first Páda of its poetical portion.

c.   In what parts of the Hindu literature are the oldest notices of the river Godávarí found ?

d.   In connexion with what narratives or legends do they occur ?

e.   What is the poetical effect of the alliteration in the last of the above lines ?   Is it made intentionally or not ?

4.   Translate the following passage into English :— **20**

रामः । एह्यायुष्मन् ।

अमृतधमातृजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते ।

परिष्वंगस्य वात्सल्यादयमुत्कंठते जनः ॥

परिष्वज्य स्वगतम् । तत्किमपत्यमयं दारकः ।

अंगादंगाच्युत इव निजः स्नेहजोदेहसारः

प्रादुर्भूय स्थित इव वहिश्वेतनाधातुरेव ।

सान्द्रानंदक्षुभितहृदयमस्नेनावमृष्टो

गात्रं क्षेपे यदमृतरसस्रोतसा सिंचतीव ॥

b.   What differences occur in the verse here used ? How are they denominated ?

Resolve the páda beginning with अमृत—.   Give the root of स्निग्धं.   Resolve also the páda of the last line but one.   What are its Samásas considered separately and conjointly ?

5.   *a.* What is the general plan of the Kirátár-   **15** juníya Kávya ?

b.   In what part of India or its adjoining territories were the Kirátas settled ?   With what tribes were they usually associated ?

c. Translate the following passage into English :—

महत्त्वयोगाय महामहिम्नामाराधनीं तां नृपदेवतानां ।
दातुं प्रदानोचितभूरिधाम्नीमुपागतः सिद्धिमिवास्मि विद्यां ॥
इत्युक्तवंतं व्रजसाधयेति प्रमाणयन् वाक्यमजातशत्रोः ।
प्रसेदिवांसं तमुपाससाद वसन्निवाति विनयेन जिष्णुः ॥

To whom is the name Jishṇuh here given? How is the word formed? Give the other names of the personage to whom it belongs?

6. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit :— **20**

The king of the mountains begot three daughters upon Mená—viz. Aparná, Ekaparṇa, and Ekapáṭalá. These three performing very great austerity, such as could not be accomplished by gods or Dánavas, distressed both the stationary and the moving worlds. Ekaparṇá fed upon one leaf. Ekapáṭalá took only one páṭala for her food. One took no sustenance, but her mother, distressed through maternal affection, forbade her, dissuading her with the words *u má* (oh! don't). The beautiful goddess, performing arduous austerity, having been thus introduced by her mother on that occasion, became known in the three worlds as Umá. In this manner the contemplative goddess became renowned under that name. *Muir's Texts*.

7. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit **10** prose :—

O native Britain! O my mother isle!
How shouldst thou prove aught else but dear
   and holy
To me, who from thy lakes and mountain-hills,
Thy clouds, thy quiet dales, thy rocks and seas,
Have drunk in all my intellectual life,
All sweet sensations, all ennobling thoughts,
All adoration of the God in nature,
All lovely and all honorable things,
Whatever makes this mortal spirit feel,
The joy and greatness of its future being?

TUESDAY—20th March 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.;   J. KING, M.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   Render into Latin the following passage :—   **40**

"The Prussian army, though inferior in number to the forces which were about to be opposed to it, was yet strong out of all proportion to the extent of the Prussian dominions. It was also admirably trained and admirably officered, accustomed to obey, and accustomed to command. The revenue was not only unincumbered by debt, but exceeded the ordinary outlay in time of peace. Alone of all the European princes, Frederic had a treasure laid up for a day of difficulty. Above all he was one, and his enemies were many. In their camps would certainly be found the jealousy, the dissensions, the slackness inseparable from coalitions ; on his side was the energy, the unity, the secrecy of a strong dictatorship. To a certain extent the deficiency of military means might be supplied by the resources of military art. Small as the king's army was when compared with the six hundred thousand men whom the confederates could bring into the field, celerity of movement might, in some degree, compensate for deficiency of bulk."

Macaulay.

N.B.—This translation must be done, or attempted, by every candidate.

II.   Between what dates B. C. did the events com-   **12** memorated in the history of the Jugurthine War occur?

When did hostilities commence, and under what Roman General?

Who conducted the final negociations on the part of the Romans, and under what circumstances do he and the Roman General then commanding appear for the last time together on the page of history ?

Who founded the kingdom of Numidia, and how came Jugurtha to succeed to it ?

Had Sallust any official connection with Numidia at any time ?

Write down his name in full, and, with reference to proper names, distinguish between the words *nomen*, *cognomen*, *agnomen*, and *prænomen*, and give an example embracing them all.

Either—III.   Translate the following passage, ex- **20** plaining the historical allusions briefly :—

" Multa me dehortantur a vobis, Quirites, ni studium reipublicæ omnia superet ; opes factionis, vestra patientia, jus nullum, ac maxime, quod innocentiæ plus periculi, quam honoris, est.   Nam illa quidem piget dicere, his annis xv. quam ludibrio fueritis superbiæ paucorum ; quam fœde, quamque multi perierint vestri defensores ; ut vobis animus ab ignaviâ atque socordiâ corruptus sit, qui ne nunc quidem, obnoxiis inimicis, exsurgitis, atque etiam nunc timetis, quibus decet terrori esse.   Sed quanquam hæc talia sunt, tamen obviam ire factionis potentiæ animus subigit ; certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente tradita est, experiar : verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm, Quirites.   Neque ego hortor, quod sæpe majores vestri fecere, uti contra injurias armati eatis.   Nihil vi, nihil secessione opus : necesse est suomet ipsi more præcipites eant.   Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quem regnum parare aiebant, in Plebem Romanam quæstiones habitæ sunt.   Post C. Gracchi, et M. Fulvii, cædem, item multi vestri ordinis in carcere necati sunt : utriusque cladis non lex, verum lubido eorum finem fecit.   Sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere : quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit.

Or IV. Translate and explain fully :— **20**

"Interim Metellus ignarus hostium monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicatur : primo dubius, quidnam insolita facies ostenderet (nam inter virgulta equi Numidæque consederant, neque plane occultati humilitate arborum, et tamen incerti, quidnam esset ; cum natura loci, tum dolo, ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati), dein brevi cognitis insidiis paulisper agmen constitit : ibi commutatis ordinibus in dextro latere quod proximum hostes erat, triplicibus subsidiis aciem instruxit, inter manipulos funditores et sagittarios dispertit : equitatum omnem in cornibus locat : ac pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, aciem, sicuti instruxerat, transversis principiis, in plenam deducit * * * *
* * * Dein ipse pro re atque loco, sicuti monte descenderat, paullatim procedere : Marium post principia habere : ipse cum sinistræ alæ equitibus esse, qui in agmine principes facti erunt."

a. What was the organization of a Roman legion at this period?

b. What was the "Justus equitatus" of a legion, and how was it divided?

c. How was the Roman line of battle formed, and what was its technical name?

V. Give the Latin equivalents for the following **8**
words and phrases :—

"Marching order." "Skirmishers." "Armour."
"Arms." "Baggage." "Military pay." "Winter quarters." "Time-expired men." "Mess-mates."
And give such derivations as you can suggest for any of them.

What was the *testudo* spoken of in this history?

VI. Translate :— **9**

Omnino duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Prodigi, qui *epulis* et *viscerationibus*, et gladiatorum *muneribus*, *ludorum venationum* que apparatu, pecunias profundunt in

18 *ex*

eas res quarum memoriam aut brevem aut nullam
omnino sint relicturi.   Liberales autem, qui suis facul-
tatibus aut captos à prædonibus redimunt,   aut
æs alienum suscipiunt amicorum, aut in filiarum collo-
catione adjuvant, aut opitulantur in re vel quærendâ
vel augendâ.

Explain the words in italics.

VII.   Translate :—   **11**

Ut, si qui cùm causam sit acturus, in itinere aut in
ambulatione secum ipse meditetur, aut si quid aliud
attentiùs cogitet, non reprehendatur : at hoc idem si
in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, inscitiâ tem-
poris.   Sed ea, quæ multùm ab humanitate discre-
pant, ut, si quis in foro cantet, aut si qua est alia
magna perversitas, facile apparent, nec magnopere
admonitionem et præcepta desiderant.   Quæ autem
parva videntur esse delicta, neque à multis intelligi
possunt, ab iis est diligentiùs declinandum.   Ut in
fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulùm discrepent, tamen
id à sciente animadverti solet : sic videndum est in
vitâ, ne fortè quid discrepet ; vel multò etiam magis,
quò major et melior actionum, quam sonorum, con-
centus est.   Itaque, ut in fidibus musicorum aures vel
minima sentiunt : sic nos, si acres ac diligentes esse
volumus animadversores vitiorum, magna sæpe intelli-
gimus ex parvis.

a.   Parse *declinandum.*

b.   Compare the word *minimus.*   The true positive
degree of this word occurs in an English word.   What
is it?   And quote a passage from any author in
which it occurs.

c.   Give the perfect indicative of *lego* and *diligo.*
What is the account of the two forms given by Com-
parative Grammar?

TUESDAY—*20th March* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.; J. KING, M.A., C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full 'marks.]

I. *a.* What are the meanings and derivations of **15**
the words " Ecloga," " Bucolica?"

b. What is the technical name of the description
of poetry alluded to in the following lines :—

" Incipe Damœta : tu deinde sequere, Menalca.
Alternis dicetis, amant *alterna* Camœnæ."

c. What is the force of the epithets in the two
following passages :—

" *Sicelides* Musæ, paulo majora canamus ;" and
" Carmina pastoris *Siculi* modulabor avena."

d. To whom does the poet allude by the title
" Ascræus senex " in the following passage?—

" Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ,
Ascræo quos ante seni."

e. *Scan* the following line, explaining clearly the
rationale of the peculiarities which it presents :—

" Clamassent ; ut littus, Hyla, Hyla, omne
sonaret."

II. Translate the following passage :—   **15**

" Teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te Consule, inibit,
Pollio ; et incipient magni procedere menses.
Te duce, si qua manent, sceleris vestigia nostri
Irrita perpetuâ solvent formidine terras.
Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis ;
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu,

> Errantis hederas passim cum baccare tellus,
> Mistaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
> Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ
> Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
> Ipsa tibi blandas fundent cunabula flores.
> Occidet et serpens.   Et fallax herba veneni
> Occidet : Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.

State what you know of Pollio.   In what year was he Consul ?

III.   Give Ovid's full name, and the place and year **12** of his birth, and a brief sketch of his life.

Express fully in Latin the following, in days of the Julian year :—

"This happened, on the 6th, on the 13th, on the 15th, and on the 30th, of the months of March and of April."

What are the usual derivations of the word Calendæ ?   What does Bopp suggest ?

IV.   Translate :—   **10**

> Candida, te niveo posuit lux proxima templo,
>   Qua fert sublimes alta Moneta gradus :
> Nunc bene prospicies Latiam, Concordia, turbam :
>   Nunc te sacratæ restituêre manus.
> Furius (antiquum) populi superator Hetrusci
>   Voverat, et voti solverat ante fidem.
> Caussa, quod à patribus sumtis secesserat armis
>   Vulgus ; et ipsa suas Roma timebat opes.
> Caussa recens melior : passos Germania crines
>   Porrigit auspiciis, Dux venerande, tuis.
> Inde triumphatæ libasti munera gentis ;
>   Templaque fecisti, quam colis ipse, Deæ.
> Hæc tua constituit Genetrix et rebus et arâ,
>   Sola toro magni digna reperta Jovis.

a.   State fully the historic allusions in the above passage, with dates.

b.   Who are alluded to in the words "Genetrix" and "Jovis" ?

c. Conjugate the verb to which *passos* belongs.

V. Translate :—   **13**

At quondam, dum longa gerunt pugnacibus armis
    Bella, Parentales deseruere dies.
Non impune fuit : nam dicitur omine ab isto
    Roma suburbanis incaluisse rogis.
Vix equidem credo : bustis exisse feruntur,
    Et tacitæ questi tempore noctis avi.
Perque vias Urbis, Latiosque ululasse per agros
    Deformes animas vulgus inane, ferunt.
Post ea præteriti tumulis redduntur honores ;
    Prodigiisque venit funeribusque modus.
Dum tamen hæc fiunt, viduæ cessate puellæ :
    Exspectet puros pinea tæda dies.
Nec tibi, quæ cupidæ matura videbere matri,
    Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas.

a. Give the different terms used in the cremation of the dead.

b. Give the derivation of *vidua ;* and state the forms in which it occurs in any of the cognate languages.

c. What is the allusion in the last line ?

VI. Translate :—   **15**

Proxima cognati dixere Charistia cari,
    Et venit ad socias turba propinqua dapes.
Scilicet à tumulis, et qui periere propinquis,
    Protinus ad vivos ora referre juvat :
Postque tot amissos, quidquid de sanguine restat,
    Adspicere ; et generis dinumerare gradus.
Innocui veniant : procul hinc procul impius esto
    Frater, et in partus mater acerba suos :
Cui pater est vivax, qui matris digerit annos,
    Quæ premit invisam socrus iniqua nurum.
Tantalidæ fratres absint, et Iäsonis uxor,
    Et quæ ruricolis semina tosta dedit :
Et soror, et Progne, Tereusque duabus iniquus :
    Et quicunque suas per scelus auget opes.
    18 *ex**

a.   On what day was the feast of Charistia cele-
brated ?

b.   Explain the mythological allusions.

c.   What are the derivations of the words, *pater,
mater, frater, soror, uxor, socrus, nurus, semina.*

VII.   *Either*, Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—   **20**

The time shall come, when free as seas or wind,
Unbounded Thames shall flow for all mankind,
Whole nations enter with each swelling tide,
And seas but join the regions they divide ;
Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the new world launch forth to seek the old.

Pope.

Or, Translate the following passage into Latin **20**
Prose :—

Let us not, in the pride of our superior knowledge,
turn with contempt from the follies of our predecessors.
The study of the errors into which great men have
fallen in the pursuit of truth can never be uninstructive.
As the man looks back to the days of his childhood
and his youth, and recalls to his mind the strange
notions and false opinions that swayed his actions at
that time, that he may wonder at them ; so should
society, for its edification, look back to the ages fled.
He is but a superficial thinker, who would despise
and refuse to hear of them, merely because they are
absurd.   No man is so wise but that he may learn
some wisdom from his past errors, either of thought
or action ; and no society has made such advances as
to be capable of no improvement from the retrospect
of its past folly and credulity.   And not only is such
a study instructive : he who reads for amusement only
will find no chapter in the annals of the human mind
more amusing than this.

Mackay.

Tuesday—*20th March* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—Paper I.

QUESTIONS ON THE BOOKS:—MOROPANT'S VANA
PARVA. JNANESHVARI, CHAPTERS I., IX.

Rev. John Wilson, D.D.,F.R.S.
Mahadeva G. Ranade, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully the following passage, adding **15**
notes to the words underlined :—

तरि ज्ञानयज्ञ तो एवंरूप । जेथ आदिसंकल्प हा यूप ।
महा भूतें मंडप । भेद तो पशु ॥ १ ॥ मग पांचांचे जे विशेष
गुण । अथवा इंद्रिये आणि प्राण । हेचि यज्ञोपचार भरण ।
अज्ञानघृत ॥ २ ॥ तेथ मनबुद्धीचिया कुंडा । आंत ज्ञानाग्नि
धडफुडा । साम्य तेचि सुहाडा । वेदिका जाणे ॥ ३ ॥
सविवेक मति पाटव । तेचि मंत्रविद्यागौरव । शांति संपत्ति
सुक्सुव । जीव यज्वा ॥ ४ ॥ तो प्रतीतीचेनि पात्रें ।
विवेकमहामंत्रें ज्ञानामिहोत्रें भेदनाशी ॥ ५ ॥ तेथ अज्ञान
सरोनि जाय । आणि यजिता यजन हें ठायें । आत्मसम-
रसीं न्हाये । अवभृतीं जव्हां ॥ ६ ॥

2. Translate freely the following passage, and **15**
explain by analogous illustrations the great secret
of the Gítá, Chapter IX., as summed up therein :—

हें अव्यक्तपणें थिजलें । तेंचि मग विश्वाकारें वोथिजलें ।
तैसे अमृतमूर्तीमय विस्तारलें त्रैलोक्य जाणे ॥ १ ॥

महदादिदेहाते । इये अशेषें हीं भूतें । पै माझा ठाई बिंब·
तें । जैसे जळीं फेण ॥ २ ॥ परितया फेणा आंत पहातां ।
जेवि जळ न दिसे पंडुसुता । नातरी स्वप्नींची अनेकता ।
चेइल्या नाहींजे॥३॥ तैसी भूतें इये माझे ठाई । बिंबती
तयामाजी मी नाहीं । इया उपपत्ति तुझपाही सांगितलि-
या मागो ॥

3.   Explain fully the following passages :—   **10**

ऐसिया आपलीयाचि सहज स्थिती । जया ब्रह्माची
निःयता असती । तया नाम सुभद्रापति । अध्यात्मगा ॥ १ ॥

ऐसा करिते वीण गोचर । अव्यक्तीं हा आकार । निप·
जे जो व्यापार । तयानाम कर्म ॥ २ ॥ भूतांतें आधिकरूनि
असे । आणि भूत संयोगें तरीं दिसे । जे वियोगवेळें नाम
रूपादीक भ्रंशे । ते अधिभूत ॥

4.   Name the great principles of nature as treated   **5**
in the seventh chapter, and distinguish accurately
between मन, बुद्धि, and अहंकार·

5.   ह्याणोनि जीतेनि अवसरें । जे अवडोनि जीवीं उरे ।   **5**
तेंचि मरणाचिये मेरे । फारहो लागे

What is the doctrine alluded to in the above lines ?

6.   How does the *Bhagavadgítá* reconcile the oppo-   **8**
site duties of the practice and renunciation of works ?

7.   What is the relation of God to Nature main-   **8**
tained in the following verses :—

जैसा लोकचेष्टा समस्ता । निमित्तमात्रकां सविता ।
तैसा जगत् प्रभवीं पंडुसुता । हेतु मी जाणे । १ । जैसा

रायें अधिष्टिली प्रज्ञा । व्यापारें आपलालिया काजा ।
तैसा प्रकृतिसंग माझा । येराकरणें इयेचे ॥ २

By what arguments does the author of the *Gítá*
seek to prove that God is भूतभृत् and not भूतस्थ ?

8. Translate freely the following verses, adding **12**
notes explanatory of the myths from the Puraṇas to
which allusion is made therein :—

जशि नंदिनी वसिष्ठां   दे धर्मां लोकबांधव स्थाली
ती चिंता हरि जैशी   शुद्ध ब्रह्मज्ञता अवस्थाऽली ॥१॥
भीम नृपति दुग्धोदधि   दमयंती श्रीच वपु सुरुचिरतिचे
न्याहुनि देह दिवसे   दिवस दिसे दीन जरी सुरुचि
रतिचे ॥ २ ॥

जाणो कळे भविष्यत्   दमयंतीची स्मरा रुचिरतरता
हरदृगनळीं जळाला   रतिच्या चिटलाचि तो शुचिरत
रता ॥ ३ ॥

9. जें, पाप गरद, अमिद   सर्वस्वहर, स्वदारवस्वहर
    तद्पेक्षा करिति कशी हे साक्षात् एक-मुख सहस्र हर.

Who speaks this ? and what is the force of the first
half of the verse ?

10. State briefly the story of the misfortunes of   **5**
नल and दमयंति. How was their final recognition
brought about ?

11. Give the etymology and meaning of the follow-   **8**
ing words :—

पार्षती, आपंगू, उखर, यमी, रंभन्वेषी, राका, अदभ्र,
शाल्व, आवर्त, प्रतिश्रुतिविद्या, कराल, चिबूक, ब्रह्मण्य–
प्रभु, दुर्गत–दारिद्र–समुद्र–वर–तरंडक, अवष्टंभ, बाबुळी,
वोभाणें, सैंध, तागा, विश्वसी,

12. Give a list of obsolete indeclinable words which **4**
were formerly placed after nouns in the different cases,
with illustrations from the Jnáneshvarí ?

<div align="center">

TUESDAY—*20th March* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.

TRANSLATIONS AND QUESTIONS. VISHVANATH'S
TRANSLATION OF ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF
INDIA, AND THE SRISHTIJANYA ISHVARAJ-
NANA.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
MAHADEVA G. RANADE, B.A.

</div>

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Translate the following passages into English :— **25**

a.   द्याणोनि मृत्युलोकीं सुखाची कहाणी । ऐकिजेल
कवणाचिये श्रवणीं । कैंची सुख निद्रा आथरुणीं । इग-
ळाचा ॥१॥ जिये लेकीचा चंद्र क्षयरोगी । जेथ उदय
होय आस्तांलागीं । दुःख लेऊनी सुखाचिया आगीं सळित
जगतें ॥ २ ॥ जेथ मंगळाचीया अंकुरीं । सवेंचि अमंग-
ळाची पडे बोहोरी । मृत्युउदराचीया परिवारीं । गर्भ

गिवसी ॥ ३ ॥ जेथिची अनित्यतेची थोरी । करी तया
ब्रह्मयाचे आयुष्य वेरी । कैसें नाहीं होणें अवधारीं । नि-
पट्नीया ॥ ४ ॥ जयाचे आयुष्य धाकटें होये । बळमज्ञा
जिरोनि जाय । तयाचे नमस्कारिती पाय । वडिल म्हणु-
नी ॥५॥ जंवजंव बाळ बळिया वाढे । तवतव भोंडें नाचती
कोंडें । आयुष्य निमाले आतुलींयकडे ग्लानीची नाही ॥॥६॥
अगामर हा बोल नसाहती । मेलियानंसरीं रडती । परी अ-
सते बात नगणिती । गर्हिसपणे ॥७॥ अहाकटकटा हें वोख-
टे । इये मृत्युलोकिचे उफराटे । एथ अर्जुना जरीं अवचटें ।
जन्मलासीतू ॥८॥ तरी झडझडोनी वाहीला नीघ । इये भक्ति
चीये वाटे लाग । जिया पावसी अव्यंग । निजधाम माझें ॥९॥

b. हा सीते हा सीते टाकुनि जांवें तुवां न रामातें
राहूतें जेवि सुधा दोवि नजिरलीस तू नरा मातें ॥१॥
वाहाति न नद्या न चरति हरिणी चोखी न थान तोक वर्नीं
जेणे विलाप विभुचा मज वदेंव सर्वथा न तो कवनीं ॥२॥
हा सीते मज देतो स्वमुखजित चंद्र ताप हा सीते
हा सीते करितो द्विज- राज्ञहि म्हणऊनी पाप हा सीते ॥३॥
बहु लाजवीत होतों कीरि-केसरी-कीर-कोकि हरिणा मी
हांसत कर्म करावें भोगावें रडत तेचि परिणामीं ॥४॥

2.   Translate the following passage into Maráthí :— **25**

In the course of ages, the stars in one quarter of
the celestial sphere are apparently receding from each
other ; and, in the opposite quarter, they are appar-
ently drawing nearer to each other.   If the sun be ap-
proaching the former quarter and receding from the
latter, this phemomenon admits of an easy explana-

tion, and we are furnished with a magnificent step in the scale of the Creator's workmanship.   In the same manner as the planets, with their satellites, revolve round the sun, may the sun, with all his tributaries be moving in common with other stars around some distant centre, from which there emanates an influence to bind and to subordinate them all.   They may be kept from approaching each other by a centrifugal force ; without which, the laws of attraction might consolidate into one stupendous mass all the distinct globes of which the universe is composed.   Our sun may therefore be only one member of a higher family, taking his part along with millions of others, in some loftier system of mechanism, by which they are all subjected to one law, and to one arrangement—describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time, as to reduce our planetary seasons, and our planetary movements to a very humble and fractionary rank in the scale of a higher astronomy.

Chalmers.

3.   Translate into Maráthí the following poetical **20** passage :—

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd ;
> It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
> Upon the place beneath : it is twice bless'd ;
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes ;
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest ; it becomes
> The throned monarch better than his crown ;
> His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings ;
> But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
> It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
> It is an attribute to God himself ;
> And earthly power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons justice.   Therefore, Jew,
> Though justice be thy plea, consider this—

That in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation : we do pray for mercy ;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy.

4.   Give in English the substance of what is said **15**
in the सृष्टिजन्य ईश्वरज्ञान respecting the following sub-
jects, noticing particularly the indications of design
given in the arrangements made respecting them.

a.   प्रतिपक्षिस्लायु, ज्ञानरज्जु, मनुष्याच्या मुखावर
मुद्रा. उत्पन्न करणाऱ्या ज्ञानरज्जु त्यांचा उपयोग·

b.   गोमाशी, मुंग्या, राणी मुंगी, कामकरी मुंग्या.

c.   वायु, विज्ञ·

5.   *a.* What does Mr. Elphinstone say of the lan- **15**
guages of India ?

b.   Write the names of those he mentions in cor-
rect transliteration of their Indian forms.   Indicate
the districts in which they are spoken.

c.   What comparison does Mr. Elphinstone make
of Persian and Indian poetry ?

d.   Give in Maráthí the names of the principal
figures of speech, with their English renderings.

19 *ex*

TUESDAY—20th *March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON VISHVANATH'S TRANSLATION OF
ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA, THE
SRISHTIJANYA ISHVARAJNANA, WITH TRANS-
LATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO GUJARATI.

REV. JONH WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the subjects treated of in the portions **10**
of Elphinstone's History of India which you have
read ?

2. *a.* With whom is અંકુયમ identified, and on **10**
what grounds is the identification made ?

b. Give in Gujaráti (1) an abstract of Mr. Elphin-
stone's remarks on the Indian Drama, and (2) the
substance of his notice of the Indian rite of Satí.

3. What foreign peoples were known to the ancient **5**
Indians by name ?

4. Give the Gujaráti words used in your Text **10**
Book, or those which you may think best for (1)
Chronology, (2) Synchronism, (3) Dynasty, (4) Reign,
(5) Anatomy, (6) Episode, (7) Tragedy, (8) Comedy,
(9) Art, (10) the Fine Arts, (11) the Mechanical
Arts, (12) Self-immolation, (13) Absorption (into
the Deity), (14) Schools of Philosophy, (15) Physical
Constitution of Man, (16) Morality, (17) Philosophical
Notions, (18) Rash Deductions, (19) Enjoyment of
God, (20) Mental and spiritual felicity.

5. *a*. What are the etymological and common **15** meanings of the following words :—

પ્રાણ, જીવ, આત્મા, મન, કલ્પના, વિચાર,, ધ્યાન, ज्ञान, विज्ञान, ભાવના, ઈશ્વરવાદી, આસ્તિક, નાસ્તિક, સંકેત, નેત્ર, ઉપનેત્ર, અનુપાત, વિકાર, વિવેક, આકારા ?

b. Give their Sanskrit roots, and explain their prefixes and affixes.

6. Translate into Gujaráti the following sen- **15** tences :—

a. We know that we have often admitted erroneous propositions for incontestible principles ; and that when we have thought ourselves in possession of demonstration, we have found ourselves hardly in possession of probability.

Science, philosophy, and religion must be essentially concordant.

A Judge sells truth when he suffers himself to be dazzled with the false glare of the language of him who pleads against justice.

My thanks and duty are your Majesty's.
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,
That ever lived in the tide of times.

7. Translate into Gujaráti prose the following **20** poetical passage :—

A story, in which native humour reigns,
Is often useful, always entertains :
A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish illustration, well applied ;
But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
'Tis the most asinine employ on earth,
To hear them tell of parentage and birth,
And echo conversations dull and dry,
Embellish'd with—*He said* and *So said I*.
At every interview their route the same
The repetition makes attention lame :

We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,
And in the saddest part cry *Droll indeed !*
The path of narrative with care pursue,
Still making probability your clew ;
On all the vestiges of truth attend,
And let them guide you to a decent end.

Cowper.

8.   Translate into Gujáráti verse the following   **10**
lines :—

O bliss beyond what lonely life can know,
The soul-felt sympathy of joy and woe !
That magic charm which makes e'en sorrow dear,
And turns to pleasure the partaken tear.

Langhorne.

Tuesday—20th March 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATI—Paper II.

QUESTIONS ON THE BAVASI KASTURI AND THE
KAVYA DOHAN, WITH TRANSLATIONS FROM
GUJARATI INTO ENGLISH.

Rev. John Wison, D.D., F.R.S.
Nagindas Tulsidas, B.A.

[The black figure to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   a.   Which is the most remarkable and popular   **3**
poem of Narsiṅhaméhtá ?

b.   Give a brief sketch of his life.

2.   Compare Narsiṅhaméhtá (1) with Dayárám,   **15**
and (2) with Manohardás ; both with regard to
the religious doctrines inculcated by them, and the
character of their poetry.

3. *a.* What do you know about the two poetesses **15** whose poems occur in the part of the Kávya Dohan taken up by you ?

b. Which of them is the most popular ?

c. What is the characteristic of Vallabhabhatta's writing ?

4. Paraphrase and explain the following passage : **10**

a. અક્ષર વાણીને એકઠા ગણિયે રે; તે તાંતણાના તંતુ
વણિયે રે. ૧

ક્ષીને ગ્રંથ રૂપી પટફૂળ રે, રાગ રંગ ચડાવિયે
ચાળેરે. ૨

માંહિ ઉથલા આંતરિ કેરા રે, તેને પૂર્વછાયાના છેડા
રે. ૩

જેમ વસ્તતણું અનુમાન રે, તેમ અખ્ધાય રૂપિયાં
થાન રે. ૪

માહિ આપાઇનાં ભલાં ચિત્ર રે, થાય વસ્ત તે પરમ
પવિત્ર રે. ૫

તેને પેહેરે તે પાવન પ્રાણી રે, તેનાં મુખમાં મધૂરી
વાણી રે. ૬

એવું અંબર પેહેરે જે અંગે રે, રમે સચ્ચિદાનંદને
સંગે રે. ૭

કા૦ દો૦ પા૦ ૨૫૬.

5. *a.* To what productions of modern invention can you compare the ideal conveyances mentioned in Barása Kasturávalí ?

b. Does the custom that brought woe and misery upon the mother of Barása exist among the present Hindus of Gujarát ?

19 *ex**

6. રોગનું ઘર ખાસીને દુખનું ઘર હાસી.

What event in the Barása Kasturávalí furnishes a **7**
striking illustration of the second part of this proverb?
Relate it.

7. Translate into English the following passages :—**20**

a. મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, તે એ દુખીએ દુખીએ ;
મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, તે એ સુખીએ સુખીએ :
મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, માન મુકીને મળવું ;
મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, સાથ લઘને કરવું ;
મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, ભ્રાંત કરી નવ રાખે ;
મિત્રનો એ વેહેવાર, સરવ વરતુ ચખાડી ચાખે ;
મિત્રજ તે તો જાણીએ, જે વાટ ઘાટ સાથે સહી ;
સુખ દુખમાં આવી મળે, અર્ધ ક્ષણ અળગો નહી;
          ખ. ક. પા. ૨૯.

b. જો હોય હીમત રે, નરને ઉરમાંહે ભારી ;
દઢતા જોઈતેની રે, તેનિ મદદ કરે મોરારી ;
ખીક તજીને રે નિત્ય હીમત સોંને ખોળે ;
મસ્તક માયા રે, સર્વ નરણા જેવું તોળે ;
કેસરી સિંહને રે, જેમ શંક મળે નહિ મનમાં ;
એકા એકશરે, નિર્ભે થઈ વિચરે વનમાં;
પં ડે છોડે રે, મોટા પેગમને મારે ;
હીમત વિના નો રે, હાથી તે જોઈને હારે ;
બ્રહ્માનંદ કહે રે, એમ સમજે તે જન થોડા ;
તન કરિ નાંખે રે, ગુરૂ વચને ચૂરા ચૂરા.
          કા. દો. પા. ૨૬૧

8. Explain, with illustrations, the difference between the constructions of—

a. દોહોરા and છપ્પા.

b. સાલિની and ભુજંગી.

c. મંદાક્રાંતા and શાર્દૂલ વિક્રીડિત.

WEDNESDAY—*21st March* 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.
REV. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. A person pays a tax of 6 per cent. on his income, and a house tax of Rs. 100 a month. After paying these taxes he has left Rs. 1000 ; what is his monthly income ?   **7**

2. Demonstrate the rule for the division of decimals, and divide ·0586272 by 18·321, and find the value of ·00125 of 10 Rupees.   **8**

Extract the square root of $156\frac{1}{4}$.

3. Define a logarithm, and prove that the difference of the logarithms of two consecutive numbers is less in proportion as the numbers themselves are greater.   **10**

Given $m^x n^x = a$ and $h^x = ky$, find x and y.

4. Simplify $\dfrac{x}{(x-y)\,(x-z)} + \dfrac{y}{(y-z)\,(y-x)} + \dfrac{z}{(z-x)\,(z-y)}$ **7**

Divide $(1 + x)$ by $(1-x)$, and decompose $x^3 - 4x^2 - 27x + 90$ into factors.

5. State the rule for finding the H. C. M. of two **7**
algebraical expressions, and find the H. C. M. of
$(x^3 + x - 2)$ and $(x^3 - 2x^2 + 1)$.

6. What meaning do you attach to such an ex- **8**
pression as $a^{\frac{m}{n}}$? Prove that $a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$ when
both n and $\frac{m}{n}$ are positive integers.

7. Solve the following equations :— **8**

(1) $x + 1 - \frac{3}{4}(6 - x) = 3x - 6$

(2) $ax^2 - bx = c.$

(3) $\dfrac{1}{x + 1} + \dfrac{4}{y + 2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$ $\left.\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$

$\dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{4}{y} = 3$

8. Define proportion. Show that if $a : b :: c : d$ **8**
then $ad = bc$, also that $\dfrac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2} = \dfrac{c^2 + cd + d^2}{c^2 - cd + d^2}$

9. Divide 250 into two parts, such that the sum of **8**
their square roots shall equal 2C.

10. Show how to find the sum of a given number **9**
of quantities in geometrical progression, the first term
and the common ratio being known.

What is meant by the sum of an infinite number of
terms of a geometrical progression ?

Sum to n terms and *ad infinitum* the following
series :—

$$2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} - \text{&c.}$$

11. Find three quantities such that each exceeds **10**
the geometrical mean between the other two by a
given quantity.

12. Investigate the Binomial Theorem for a posi- **10**
tive integral index. Write down the general term of
$(1 + 3x)^{\frac{15}{7}}$ and the 9th term of $(x - 1)^{-9}$.

WEDNESDAY—21st *March* 1865.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.
REV. C. DUPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe carefully the three principal modes of measuring angles ; and find the circular measure of $25° 30'$.   **6**

2. Prove that $\sin A = \pm \sin \{ (4n+2) 90° \mp A \}$ **4**

Trace the changes in sign of $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$ as θ varies from $0°$ to $360°$.   **5**

3. Express $\sin A \pm \sin B$ and $\cos A \pm \cos B$ in products involving the sines or cosines of $\frac{1}{2}(A+B)$ and $\frac{1}{2}(A-B)$.   **4**

Express $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ in terms of $\tan A$, showing a priori why two values must be expected.   **4**

4. Eliminate θ and ϕ from the equations,   **6**
$$a \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = m$$
$$b \sin^2 \phi + a \cos^2 \phi = n$$
$$a \tan \theta = b \tan \phi$$

5. Explain the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.   **4**

Prove the formula $\tan \dfrac{A-B}{2} = \dfrac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \dfrac{C}{2}$; and   **5**

apply it to solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given.

6. Having given the four sides of a quadrilateral whose opposite angles are supplementary to one another,   **6**

prove that the area is $\sqrt{(s-a)\ (s-b)\ (s-c)\ (s-d)}$ where s is half the perimeter of the quadrilateral.

The angles of a triangle are as the Nos. 1, 2, 3 ; **6** and the perpendicular from the greatest angle on the opposite side is p ; find the area of the triangle.

7. In the parabola, if a perpendicular be drawn **4** from the focus on the tangent, the point of intersection lies in the tangent at the vertex.

Find the locus of the vertices of all parabolas that **5** can be drawn having a common tangent and a common focus.

8. If from any point on a given tangent to a **6** parabola a straight line be drawn touching the parabola, the angle between this line and the straight line drawn to the focus from the same point is constant.

9. Define the circle of curvature at any point of a **6** parabola, and prove that the chord of the circle of curvature at any point P of a parabola drawn parallel to the axis is $= 4$SP.

10. In the ellipse the sum of the squares of con- **5** jugate diameters is constant.

S and H are the foci of an ellipse whose centre is **6** C ; C P, C D are conjugate diameters ; prove that $SP \cdot HP = CD^2$

11. If from any point in a hyperbola straight **6** lines are drawn parallel to and terminated by the asymptotes their rectangle is invariable.

SVs, TVt are two tangents to a hyperbola cutting **6** one asymptote in S, T, and the other in s, t ; prove that the lines Ts and St are parallel.

12. The curve formed by the intersection of the **6** surface of a right cone with a plane (which neither passes through its vertex nor is at right angles to its axis) will be a parabola if the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone is equal to the constant angle which the generating line forms with the axis.

THURSDAY—*22nd March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.
REV. C. D. DuPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[In the answers to the first six questions, the symbol — must not be used, and the only abbreviation admitted for the square described on A B is "sq. on A B," and for the rectangle contained by A B and C D "the rect. A B, C D."]

1. In the triangles A B C, D E F, the sides **6**
A B, B C, are respectively equal to the sides D E,
E F, and the angle A B C is the supplement of the
angle D E F, prove that the areas of the two
triangles are equal.

2. If the square described on one of the sides **4**
of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the
other two sides, the angle contained by these two
sides is a right angle.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, **4, 6**
the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts
are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the
whole and that part together with the square on the
other part.

Prove that the sum of the squares on the four
sides of a rectangle is greater than four times the
rectangle.

4. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight **3, 9**
line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall
be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

P T and P Q are tangents drawn to two circles
from any point P in a given straight line at right

angles to the line joining the centres of the two circles, prove that the difference of the squares on P T and P Q is constant.

5. Describe a circle about a triangle whose angles **5, 6** are respectively 15°, 30°, and 135°.

The sides of a triangle are 9, 12, and 15 feet long respectively, show that twice the square on the diameter of the circle described about the triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

6. If a solid angle be contained by three plane **7** angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

7. Enunciate the theorem known as the parallelo- **4** gram of forces, and prove it so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned.

8. If two forces whose directions are not parallel **4** acting in the same plane at the extremities of a lever and tending to twist the lever in opposite directions produce equilibrium, the moments of the forces about the fulcrum are equal.

A uniform beam AB, of weight W and length *l*, **5** is moveable about its middle point C ; a given weight P is hung at A, find to what extent the other end of the beam must be lengthened in order that there may be equilibrium.

9. Find the centre of gravity of any number of **4** particles which lie in the same plane.

The sum of the products of the weights of any **5** number of particles by the squares of their respective distances from a given point, is less when that point is the centre of gravity of the system than when it is any other.

10. Distinguish between the Danish and the com- **3, 5** mon steelyard ; and show how to graduate the latter.

11. What is the virtual velocity of a force ? **2**

Enunciate the general principle of virtual velocities ; **6**
and prove it in the case of a particle kept at rest on a
smooth inclined plane by a force the direction of
which makes an angle є with the plane.

12.   Enunciate the known laws of friction ; ex- **5**
plaining how they may be experimentally proved.

A heavy body is to be conveyed to the top of a **7**
rough inclined plane, the angle of inclination of the
plane being a, prove that if the coefficient of fric-

tion be greater than $\dfrac{\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{a}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} + \dfrac{a}{2}\right)}$ it will be easier

to lift the body vertically than to drag it up the
plane by a cord parallel to the plane.

Friday—23rd March, 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D. ; Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1.   Give an example of an hypothetical proposition **10**
where the antecedent is the only possible one, and
show how this circumstance affects the ordinary rules
for drawing the inference.

2.   Put the following arguments into a logical **12**
form :—

a.   " There is no solid substance known which, by
a sufficiently intense heat, may not be melted, and
finally dissipated in vapour.   Therefore we cannot
but suppose that all those bodies which are liquid
under ordinary circumstances, owe their liquidity to

20 *ex*

heat, and would freeze or become solid if their heat could be sufficiently reduced."

b. "Between sound and light there has been traced a closeness of agreement which cannot leave any reasonable doubt of their ultimate coincidence in one common phenomenon."

c. "Motion invariably points out the existence of force, as its cause. Thus the force of magnetism may be seen in the deviation produced by iron in a compass needle."

3.   Define chance, and state the elementary principles of the doctrine of chances.   **12**

4.   Compare briefly the axioms of Geometry with the laws of nature, as regards our apprehension of them.   **12**

5.   Contrast abstract science and Natural science with respect to the relation of cause and effect.   **10**

6.   Give some of the opinions of Hindu philosophers on the sources of knowledge.   **10**

7.   What argument does Mill use to show that all deductive sciences are hypothetical?   **10**

8.   Show how the science of numbers appears to give support to the opinion that reasoning is a mere verbal process.   **12**

9.   Supposing that the propositions of arithmetic are not merely verbal, what account must we give of such an assertion as that two pebbles and one pebble are equal to three pebbles?   **12**

FRIDAY—23rd *March* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.
REV. R. STOTHERT, M. A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.   Give a sketch of the arguments used by Butler **10** to prove that our organized bodies, with which we perceive the objects of sense and with which we act, are no part of ourselves.

II.   The credibility of a future state of punish- **10** ments is objected to on several grounds.   State these grounds; and answer the objections founded on them.

III.   Though the divine government, which we **10** experience ourselves under in the present state, taken alone, is allowed not to be the perfection of moral government; still the principles and beginnings of a moral government over the world may be discerned, notwithstanding and amidst all the confusion and disorder of it.   Give a sketch of Butler's proofs of this.

IV.   Give a proof of the Obligations of Religion **10** which may distinctly be shown not to be destroyed by the opinion of *Necessity*.

V.   It does not appear any more improper to speak **10** of the *fitness and rightness of actions and ends, as founded in* THE NATURE OF THINGS, than to speak of *abstract truth* as thus founded.   State clearly, and contradistinguish, what is meant by this assertion; and give any illustrations supporting it.

VI.   Show that the present world is peculiarly **10** fit to be a state of discipline to such as will set themselves to mend and improve.

VII.   State the proper *motives* to Religion.   **7**

VIII.   We have a moral *approving* and *disap-* **13** *proving* faculty.

a.   From whom is this way of speaking taken, and when did he flourish ?

b.   There are *two* grounds why the moral faculty should have these epithets.   What are they ?

c.   How may it be shown that we possess such a faculty ?

IX.   State, and expose the erroneousness of **10** Hobbes's definition of Pity.

And what is the true account of the affection of Compassion ?

X.   " Resignation to the will of God is the whole **10** of piety."   Show this.

And explain in connection with it, Devotion or Religious Worship.

Friday—23rd *March* 1865.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1.   State the laws of reflection and refraction.   **5**

Explain how the truth of these laws may be shown by experiment.

A fish is seen floating under the water, how must a **3** marksman aim in order to strike him with his rifle bullet.

2.   If the refractive index for a medium A when **6** light is incident upon it from vacuum be μ, and the

index for another medium B be μ', then when light proceeds from B into A the refractive index is $\dfrac{\mu}{\mu'}$

Upon what two experimental laws does the proof of **2** this proposition depend ?

3.   Explain the term 'angle of total reflection.'   **4**

Prove that parallel rays reflected at a plane surface **6** continue parallel whether the angles of incidence lie in the same plane or in different planes.

4.   Find the principal focus of a convex spherical **6** mirror.

Two parallel rays are incident on a spherical re- **6** flector at the same side of the axis, show that the angle between the reflected rays is equal to twice the difference between the angles of incidence.

5.   Prove, either geometrically or by assuming the **6** formula $\dfrac{1}{v} + \dfrac{1}{u} = \dfrac{2}{r}$, that when a small pencil of diverging rays is incident directly upon a concave spherical reflector, the distance of the centre of the sphere from the principal focus is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci from the same point.

6.   A ray of light is refracted through a prism in **6** a plane perpendicular to its edge ; show how to find the direction ot the refracted ray.

Prove that for prisms of very small angles the **6** deviation of a ray falling nearly perpendicularly upon the prism is independent of the direction of incidence.

7.   Find the geometrical focus of a small pencil of **6** diverging rays refracted through a concavo-convex lens, the thickness of which is neglected.

Determine the focal length of the lens which causes **6** rays diverging from a point at a distance of 2 feet to diverge as if from a distance of 3 feet.

20 c*

8. Show, by means of a figure, whether the images **6**
of objects formed on the retina of the human eye are
inverted or erect.

Explain why if a printed book be held very near **7**
the eye, we are not able to distinguish the characters
clearly.

Explain the construction and use of Hadley's **6**
Sextant.

10. Explain the construction of Newton's Teles- **6**
cope, and find its magnifying power.

In using a simple Astronomical Telescope with a **7**
certain eye-glass it is found that the magnifying power
is one half what is required. A new eye-glass, the
focal length of which is one inch less than that of
the former is substituted, and the magnifying power
then becomes what was required, viz. 10. Find the
focal lengths of all the lenses.

Friday—23rd *March* 1866.

[2 p.m. to 5 p.m.]

ASTRONOMY.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.[

1. Explain the terms "ecliptic," "equator," **8**
"horizon," "meridian," "solstitial colure."

Describe the diurnal and annual phenomena of the
heavens at a place in the latitude of Bombay.

2. Explain how the earth's motions give rise to **8**
differences of seasons and climates. Compare roughly
the lengths of the 1st January and 1st July in Bom-
bay and in London.

3. Explain how the motion of the earth modifies **7** the direction of the trade winds. What are the general directions of the upper and lower currents in the Tropics?

4. Explain the phenomenon of refraction, and **9** point out the astronomical observations, made in the plane of the meridian, which are affected by it. What is meant by twilight? Investigate a formula for the duration of twilight at any place.

5. Describe fully the mural circle, and the mode **14** of using it. What are the errors to which an observation with the mural circle is liable?

How can incorrect graduations be detected in this instrument?

6. Show how to find the latitude of a place from **12** two observations of the sun's altitude, and the time between.

7. Describe the general effect of aberration on the **10** apparent positions of the stars.

Find a formula for the aberration of a star in declination.

8. Describe and explain the phases of the moon. **10** Explain also the appearance of the moon described in the following lines :—

" For lo! the new-moon winter bright!
    And overspread with phantom light
    (With swimming phantom light o'erspread,
    But rimmed and circled by a silver thread),
    I see the old moon in her lap, foretelling
    The coming on of rain and squally blast."

Coleridge.

When the moon rises shortly before new moon, do the horns of the crescent point upwards or downwards?

9. Explain how a lunar eclipse is caused. How **10** many lunar eclipses are possible in a year? Why are

the satellites of Jupiter more frequently eclipsed than
the moon ?

10.   Explain the method of determining the paral- **12**
lax of a planet by means of observations at two places
on the same meridian.

What are meant by annual parallax and by secular
parallax ? Why are transits of Venus more valuable
than transits of Mercury for determining the parallax
of the sun ?

SATURDAY—24*th March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—PAPER I.

THE HONORABLE COLONEL W. F. MARRIOTT.
R. WEST, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1.   Define ' Capital,' floating or circulating, and **15**
fixed, and explain how capital is produced and accu-
mulated.

2.   State the agents of production, the relation of **15**
fixed capital to production, and the limits of produc-
tion.

3.   What are the principal causes regulative of **10**
wages, and under what circumstances do the rates of
wages rise or fall.

4.   Explain the difference between value (*i.e.* **10**
exchange value) and price, and the significance of a
general rise of prices.

5.   In what classes of commodities do the greatest **10**
variations of price in proportion to the large or
smaller supply take place, and why ?

6.   What effects may be expected to be produced **10**
on the cotton manufactures of the United States, of

England, and of India from the imposition of an export duty on American cotton ?

7. Explain the nature and function of money, and **15** what things beside coins perform the function of money, and what is the meaning of money being cheap or dear.

8. What is the nature of credit, and what is the **15** influence of it upon the value of money and upon trade ?

Saturday—24th March 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—Paper II.

The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott.
R. West, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain Adam Smith's distinction of the ' real **10** price' and ' nominal price' of commodities.

Exemplify the case of the ' real price' (in Adam Smith's sense) remaining unchanged whilst the ' nominal price' changes ; and the case of real price changing while the nominal price remains unchanged.

2. State Adam Smith's theory of Rent of Land, **10** and show its analogy to rent of any other property, such as houses.

3. Explain the reasons which must be presumed to **10** have actuated Governments in prohibiting export of the precious metals ; show their fallacy, the real effect of such prohibition, so far as it is effectual, and its impolicy.

4. Show the general effect of restrictions upon **10** imports and upon exports, by stating the consequences

in the supposed case of a restriction upon the import of cotton goods into India, and on the export of raw cotton from India.

5. Give an account of Adam Smith's Classification **10** of Taxation, and of his remarks in respect of taxes on consumable commodities.

6. State the nature of a public or National Debt. **10** From whom is the loan borrowed ? On what class does the burden of payment mostly fall ? What are the incidental advantages of the existence of such a debt, and what its disadvantages, immediate and remote.

7. Illustrate the leading principles applicable to **10** the theory of the currency, by the history of the gold and silver coinage of Great Britain.

8. Discuss the correctness or incorrectness of the **10** following proposition :—

"In reality during the continuance of any one regulated proportion between the respective values of the different metals in coin, the value of the most precious metal regulates the value of the whole coin."

9. From which period of English History may **10** we trace the growth of a distinct commercial policy ? Explain the motives from which it sprung, and the chief errors which, in its earliest stage, impeded its success.

10. Under what circumstances was the Bank of **10** England established, and what National benefits arose from its institution ?

SATURDAY—24*th* *March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

R. HAINES, M.B.; NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What changes occur when a solution of proto- **12** sulphate of iron is heated with nitric acid ?

2. Enumerate the numbers of the phosphorus **16** group of elements, and state briefly their relations.

3. What matters may be found dissolved in **14** ordinary well-water, and how may their presence be shown ?

4. A specimen of an alloy of copper and silver **16** is given to you, how would you determine the proportion of silver in it in the moist and in the dry way ?

5. What is bleaching powder ? How is it pre- **14** pared, and how applied to use ?

6. Enumerate the compounds of manganese and **14** oxygen, giving the composition and equivalent numbers of each. State which of the oxides combine with acids to form salts.

7. Write in symbols the composition of the **14** following substances :—Green Vitriol, Alum, Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid, Borax, Peroxide of Lead, Phosphate of Soda.

SATURDAY—24th March 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

R. HAINES, M.B.; NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the effects which the hull of an iron **20** ship produces upon the needle of the ship's compass. How are those effects modified by the circumstances of the building, sailing, and detention in port ?

2. Why do the moon's rays afford us no heat ? **16** What important influence on the temperature of the earth's surface is due to the same cause.

3. State what anomalous condition occurs in water **12** when reduced from the temperature of 40° F. to 32° F., and with what property of ice it is connected. Is the same phenomenon observed in any other substances ? State the important purposes which this phenomenon plays in nature.

4. Explain the natural formation of dew, and the **12** phenomena of the land and sea breezes.

5. State the circumstances which influence eva- **14** poration, 1st from a boiling liquid; 2nd from a liquid not boiling.

6. In the common electrical machine, why must **10** the rubber be connected with the ground, and how may a spark of negative electricity be obtained from the machine ?

7. Explain the phenomena of the generating cell **16** in relation to those of the decomposing cell of a voltaic battery, and apply Ohm's formula to the determination of the efficient current in the decomposing cell.

Monday—*26th March* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—Paper I.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.
W. Wordsworth, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

England.

1. Compare the foreign policy of Elizabeth with that of the Kings of the Stuart line. **20**

2. What facts can you bring forward to show that the first three Parliaments of Charles I. were not influenced by factious or ungenerous motives in their hostility to the Court, and the Court favourite Buckingham ? **13**

India.

3. Write a brief history of the War between Aurungzebe and his brothers. **13**

4. What do you know of the history of Guzerat in the last century ? **13**

5. Give some account of the career of M. Dupleix in India. **7**

Ancient History.

6. Write short lives of Timoleon and Marius. **8**

7. Discuss briefly the causes of Hannibal's long success in his Italian Campaigns. **13**

8. What was the position of the Hebrew tribes in relation to the Phenician populations about them in the twelfth century ? **13**

21 *ex*

Monday—26th March 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—Paper II.

Rev W. K. Fletcher, M.A.
W. Wordsworth, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

England.

1. Write a brief account of the expedition of William of Orange from his landing at Torbay, till the final flight of James ?   **13**

2. What ecclesiastical policy did William pursue in relation to Scotland, and on what grounds ?   **7**

3. What instances have we of literary men exercising a considerable influence on politics during the first quarter of the 18th century ? How do you account for it ?   **13**

India.

4. At what date did the Mahrattas reach the zenith of their success, and to what circumstances may the commencement of their decline be attributed ?   **13**

5. Enumerate and discuss the principal measures affecting the Government of India which were introduced into Parliament between 1780 and 1800.   **20**

Ancient History.

6. Write a history of the expedition of Cyrus and the return of the Greeks under Xenophon.   **8**

7. Give a brief sketch of the development of democratic institutions at Athens in the fifth century.   **12**

8. Draw a map of Sicily, with especial reference to the first Punic War.   **7**

9. Describe the Government of the Tribes of Israel between the death of Joshua and the election of King Saul.   **7**

Monday—*26th March* 1866.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

DYNAMICS.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "velocity" and " accelera- **4**
tion." Explain how velocity and acceleration are
measured both when they are uniform, and when
they are variable.

2. If a particle move from rest under the action **4,4**
of a uniform accelerating force, prove that the space
moved over varies as the square of the time of motion.

A ball is thrown downwards from the top of a
precipice with a velocity of 30 feet a second, what
space will it pass through in 6 seconds ?

3. Prove that the velocity acquired by a body in **4,4**
falling down a given inclined plane is the same as that
of a body which has fallen freely through the same
vertical distance.

Through what length of a plane inclined at an
angle of 60° must a body fall to acquire a velocity
of 10g ?

4. Thirty-two balls of equal weight are strung **12**
upon a string. Some of them are placed on an in-
clined plane whose angle is $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$, and the rest hang
over the top of the plane ; the acceleration of the
resulting motion is half that of gravitation ; how
many balls were placed on the inclined plane ?

5. Enunciate the second law of motion, and de- **5,4**
scribe some of the experiments on which it is based.

Some balls are swept off a table, and though
striking the ground at different distances from the

edge of the table are heard to strike the ground all at the same time ; how do you explain this ?

6.   Find the plane of quickest descent from a point   **7** within a vertical circle to the circumference.

7.   Prove that the path of a projectile *in vacuo* is **8,5** a parabola.

A ball shot from a gun at an elevation of 25° strikes the ground at a distance of 4 miles ; find the velocity of the ball on leaving the gun.

8.   Distinguish between finite and impulsive force, **5,8** and between elastic and inelastic bodies.   What is meant by the term "modulus of elasticity?"

Two perfectly elastic balls the masses of which are in the ratio of 1 : 3 meet directly with equal veloci-ties.   Determine their motion after impact.

9.   A particle is constrained to move on a circle **7,7** under the action of given forces ; determine the motion and pressure on the curve.

A particle runs down the exterior surface of a verti-cal circle ; find the point at which it will leave the circle.

10.   Describe a pendulum and its motion.   How **12** may a pendulum be made to oscillate in a cycloid ? Show that all the oscillations of a pendulum in a cycloid are performed in the same time.

Monday—26th *March* 1866.

[2 p.m. to 5 p.m.]

HYDROSTATICS.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S.
Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a fluid ; and prove that a pressure **5** applied to the surface of a fluid mass in equilibrium will be equally transmitted in all directions.

Show how the above principle is exemplified in the **5** Hydrostatic Paradox.

2. In a mass of homogeneous fluid in equilibrium **6** under the action of gravity, the difference of pressure at two points in the same vertical line is proportional to the distance between those points.

3. The whole fluid pressure on a surface immersed **6** in a heavy fluid is equal to the weight of a column of fluid having for its base the area of the surface immersed, and for its height the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface below the surface of the fluid.

Determine the relation between the height and the **6** radius of a solid cylinder in order that when it is just immersed vertically in a heavy fluid the pressure on the base may be equal to that on the perpendicular curved surface of the cylinder.

4. Define the Meta Centre, and show how its **7** position enables us to determine the nature of the equilibrium of a floating body.

5. A sphere of 1 foot radius, composed of matter **7** of which the specific gravity as compared with water is ·35, is retained below the surface of water by a string ; given that the weight of a cubic foot of water is 1,000 ozs. ; find the tension of the string.

21 *ex**

Explain, giving a clear reason for your answer,   **3**
whether this question does or does not depend upon
the depth of the sphere below the surface of the water.

6.   Explain the following terms; viz. the *density*   **2**
of a body, the *specific gravity* of a body.

Show how the specific gravity of a solid may be   **7**
found by weighing it in vacuum and in water.
How must the method be modified if the solid floats
in water ?

7.   A lighter fluid rests upon a heavier one, their   **7**
specific gravities being a and b; and a body of speci-
fic gravity c rests so as to have one part of volume V
in the upper fluid and another part of volume V' in
the lower ; show that $V : V' :: b - c : c - a$.

8.   Show how the difference between the altitude   **7**
of two stations on the earth's surface may be ascer-
tained by means of the barometer, the corrections due
to gravity and temperature being neglected.

The pressure of atmospheric air being 12 lbs. on a   **7**
square inch, determine to what depth a piston of 3 tons'
weight will sink into a cylinder of radius 1 foot and
height 3 feet, filled with atmospheric air.

9.   Describe Bramah's Press. In this Press suppose   **6**
the radii of the cylinders to be 10 inches and 1 inch
respectively, the length of the pump-handle 3 feet,
and the distance of the pump from the fulcrum of   **6**
the handle 3 inches ; determine in what proportion
the power is increased.

10.   Explain the action of the siphon.   **6**

Explain by reference to the principle of the siphon   **7**
the phenomenon of intermittent springs.

TUESDAY—27th March 1865.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY—PAPER I.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.
REV. C. D. DuPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the position of a point in a plane **4** may be determined by means of the several systems of co-ordinates.

Find the point equidistant from the points (2, 3), **5** (4, 5), (6, 1).

2. Transform the equation $2x^2 - 5xy + 2y^2 = 4$ **6** from axes inclined to each other at an angle of 60° to rectangular axes, the old axis of x being retained.

Transform the equation $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ from polar **5** co-ordinates to rectangular co-ordinates.

3. Find the equation to a straight line in terms of **5** the intercepts on the axes.

The sides of a triangle being taken for axes, find **6** the equation to the line joining the points which cut off the pth part of each side ; and prove from its equation that it is parallel to the base.

4. Express the equation to a straight line in terms **6** of the length of the perpendicular on it from the origin, and of the angle which that perpendicular makes with the axes.

Find the length of the perpendicular from each **6** vertex on the opposite side of the triangle (3, 2) (3, — 4) (— 4, — 2).

5. Find the condition that three points shall lie **6** on one straight line.

6. The vertical angle and sum of the sides of a **6** triangle being given, find the locus of the point in which the base is cut in the ratio $m : n$.

7. ABC is a triangle ; D is a fixed point within **7**
it ; through D straight lines EDF, GDH are drawn,
meeting AB in the points E, G, and AC in the points
F, H respectively ; GF and EH are produced to
meet in P ; find the locus of P.

8. Find the general equation to a circle referred **6**
to rectangular axes.

Discuss the meaning of the equation when it takes **6**
the form $(x - a)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = 0$.

Find the equation to a circle passing through the **6**
three points $(2, 3)$, $(4, 5)$, $(6, 1)$.

9. Find the points of intersection of the circle **7**
$(x - c)^2 + (y - 2 c)^2 = 25 c^2$ with the line $4 x +
3 y = 35 c$.

Draw the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2 a x - 2 a y + a^2 = 0$. **7**

10. Find the length of the tangent drawn from **6**
any point to the circle $(x - a)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2$.

TUESDAY—*27th March* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY—PAPER II.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.
REV. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how the general equation of the second **5**
degree is affected by transforming to parallel axes
through a new origin.

Can the degree of an equation be altered by trans-
formation of co-ordinates ?

2. What relations must exist between the coeffi- **9**
cients of the highest powers of the variables in
order that the general equation of the second degree
may represent (1) a parabola, (2) an ellipse, (3)
a hyperbola.

What curve is represented by the equation :—

$$4 x^2 + 4 xy + y^2 - 5 x - 2 y - 10 = 0 ?$$

3. Show how a cone must be cut so that the **4**
section may be (1) a parabola, (2) a circle, (3) two
straight lines intersecting each other.

4. Define a parabola, and find the equation to **5,10**
the tangent of the parabola $y^2 = 4 ax$ in terms of
the tangent of its inclination to the axis.

If y^1, y_2, y_3 be the ordinates of three points on
the parabola $y^2 = 4 ax$, the normals at which meet
in one point, show that $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0$.

5. What is meant by the locus of an equation ? **12**
Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from
the focus of a parabola on the normal.

6. Define the ellipse. Obtain the equation to **5**
the ellipse referred to its axes as axes of co-ordinates.

7. If the co-ordinates of one of the points where   **10**
the straight line $mx + ny = 1$ meets the ellipse
$\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ be a, β, the co-ordinates of the other
point are

$$\frac{2\,m\,a^2}{m^2\,a^2 + n^2\,b^2} - a, \quad \frac{2\,nb^2}{m^2\,a^2 + n^2\,b^2} - \beta.$$

8. Show that in an ellipse the focal radii at   **5,10**
any point make equal angles with the tangent at
the point.

Show how to draw a normal to the ellipse from
any point on the axis minor.

9. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola,   **5,10**
the focus being pole.

Show that in the hyperbola the harmonic mean
between the segments of a focal chord is constant
and equal to the semi-parameter.

10. Show that if from the foot of the ordinate   **10**
of any point on a hyperbola a tangent be drawn to
the circle described on the transverse axis, this
tangent is in a constant ratio to the ordinate.